PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,711.—New Series] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 3, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th May	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
26th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th ,,	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A. M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 3rd May	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 6th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 3rd May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,150 tons, sailing on or about 8th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. ,,
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D, BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 190

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT;
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS:
KEYMER LONDON. LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY. J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up...	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits...	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund...	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund...	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay,	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon;	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS...	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)...	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...	Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

R. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

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WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
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JEWELLERY REPAIRING
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English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
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EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

SALE.

We have purchased the Entire Stock of a Manufacturer's Samples—Consisting of
HIGH GRADE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.
TRUNKS, BAGS, CHATELAINE AND SHOPPING BAGS AND A
HOST OF NOVELTIES.
THE SALE WILL BE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 26TH APRIL.
ABSOLUTE GENUINE BARGAINS.

McALPIN & HUGGETT, Waterloo Mansions, FORT.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated, as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

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D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
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AND
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CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12, Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge; and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

NOTICE.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AMSTERDAM.

WE have CEASED to work as AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DAY.

26th April 1909.

NORTH WESTERN RAIWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Unclimbable paling etc" are invited and will be received in the Chief Storekeeper's Office N. W. Railway, Lahore, up to 12 noon on 17th May, 1909, (at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for about 5,000 feet of complete unclimbable paling 5 feet high, also about 10,000 pales or uprights for same. The fencing and pales are commonly known as "Bains" Type, and tenderers must submit drawings of what they offer. The fencing will be ordered from time to time as required and it will not be compulsory to order the whole of the quantities mentioned, more or less being ordered in accordance with actual requirements. The whole of the complete fencing and pales must be of country manufacture and will be subjected to inspection and tests during process of manufacture in accordance with rules laid down by Government. Tenderers should state at what places or in what works they propose to manufacture the fencing offered. The quotations for complete fencing must be per running foot and for pales at a rate per ton F. O. R. at station of delivery. No particular form of tender is necessary. The Manager reserves the right to call upon the successful tenderers to sign an agreement and deposit security which may amount to 10 per cent. of the total amount of agreement, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, 29th April, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and District Engineer, Poona.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE will shortly be available for SALE, weighing 1,200 lbs. per mile, along the Telegraph line between Kurnool and Janumpet, at Rs. 5 per 100 lbs., taken delivery of on the spot. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, who will consider any reasonable offers.

W. SHARPE,
Superintendent, Telegraph Stores.
Dated Alipore, the 26th April, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE, weighing 1,200 lbs. per mile, is FOR SALE, at certain Stations, along the E. B. S. Railway, East Indian Railway, N.-W. Railway, at Rs. 5 per 100 lbs., exclusive of freight and handling charges. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, who will consider any reasonable offers.

W. SHARPE,
Superintendent, Telegraph Stores.
Dated Alipore, the 27th April, 1909.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1909, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 15 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1908, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after, MONDAY, the 3rd May. 1909 between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd April, 1909 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1909.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65 3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpanes and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.

BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1*s*. 3¾*d*. to 1*s*. $4\frac{23}{32}$*d*.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
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SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible]E,
[illegible]EEN STREET, FORT.

1909.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.

LIVING LONDON.

The King and Queen driving to Victoria Station,
The Parade of the Life Guards,
The King opening Parliament,
A Cricket Match at Lords,
A Royal Wedding,
Changing Guard at St. James Palace,
The King's London Residence—Buckingham Palace,
Houses of Parliament,
The Tower of London, etc., etc.
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LAST COMICS EACH SHOW.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3
7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 and 10-30 TO 12 P. M.
Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
Amongst which will be
"LA TOSCA,"
SARDOUS' BRILLIANT DRAMA
As Performed at the Comedie Francaise.
And many new films never seen in Bombay before.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
26, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

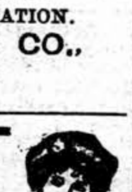
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.
The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.
A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Beauty's Secret.



ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtues of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and LODGING.—A Mercantile Gentleman requires a ROOM in European quarters of Bombay, Boarding House or Paying Guest. Will pay up to Rs. 160 per mensem. Apply Box No. 555, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED from TO-DAY, and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay!]

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL SALESMAN for Aniline Dyes who has a good knowledge in Bazar and Mill business. Apply, stating experience and present occupation, Box No. 1594, care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Dhobee Gully, Thakordwar Road, Girgaum, advertized to take place THIS DAY, MONDAY, is POSTPONED to 10th May next.

SALE OF VIS-A-VIS AND HORSE.

Small Cause Court Suit No. 198-5110 of 1909.

Lalchand Narayen and others trading as Maganlal Maneklal near J. J. Hospital..Plaintiffs,

vs.

Jalaloodin Mahomed Ossman Fathan, residing near J. J. Hospital..............Defendant.

Under instructions from the Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

1 Steel rubber-tyred wheel Vis-a-vis with 2 lamps in good order.

1 handsome young bay horse going in harness.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almira, chest of drawers, iron safes.

Also the effects of the late Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, I. M. S., such as Surgical instruments, Medical books, Wearing apparels, etc.

1 American organ with 14 stops and qualifying tubes by Bell Organ Company suitable for a church.

1 lot surgical instruments, cases such as dissecting cases, microscopes, catheters apparatus, electric galvanic Urethronomy, Canterizing case, brass enamel syringes, sounds, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

1 handsome grey Australian horse, going in harness.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished shigram.

By order of Messrs. Laljee Remchorjee & Sons and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayekrao Balkrishna Shamset.

1 Second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane near Golpitha.

H. C. Suit No. 449 of 1906.

Vithal Narayan and Another ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Chhotoo Nanoo and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chandulal Vajoobhai Diwan and Chhaganlal Dayabhai, Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree passed therein, and bearing date the 1st day of August, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 7th May, 1909, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse situate at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 14058, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 2238, Street No. 12, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Kanji Shama and on the south by the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., the attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 8th May, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the morgagors, Vinayekrao Balkrishna Shamsett, and Kirshnarao Balcrishna Shamsett under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Identure of mortgage dated 27th June 1908, the following landed property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground lying and being at Lower Colaba in Bombay containing by admeasurement eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine and one hundred and eighty-one by two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 415, New No. 2304, Old Survey No. 835, New Survey No. 8190, 9570 and bounded on the East by Thomas Street, on the West by the Gun Factory and Government Land, on the North by Colaba Main Road, and on the South by Nowroji Road, together with all present or future houses, outhouses, buildings, fixtures, garden, trees, wells, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., the solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office in Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Grange," 4A Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arms and without armchairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hanging wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest-of drawers, cloth presses, rich curtains, one large ice chest, rich engravings in frames, etc., etc. The property of Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. D. Gostling, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Action, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome plain and carved F. P. Household furniture, a first rate Mahogany three-quarter size slate Billiard table by "Thurston" with lamps, cues, etc., complete, first-rate pictures and oligraph, clothes presses, almirahs, single and double bedsteads, hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery, ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, armed and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, single and double door mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Chesterfield sofas, Singpore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, rich curtains, rich engravings in frames, table, hanging wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD MAY, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A CERTIFIED RESIDENT LADY TEACHER for a European High School in Bombay. A thorough knowledge of French and Mathematics is necessary, and the applicant must be able to teach Standards V and VI. Salary Rs. 50 or according to qualifications in addition to Board and Lodging. Apply Box No. 1606, care of this paper.

WANTED.

AN EXPERT TURNER and FITTER for lathe and general engineering repair work, for the Yeravda Prison Press. Pay Rs. 30-1-35 per mensem with quarters. Only qualified men with first-class credentials need apply to the Undersigned.

C. S. LOWSON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120. Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER STOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with vernadah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen, Stabling, etc., with large garden and compound open to sea shore. For furthur Particulars apply to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
17, Bank Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Messrs. N. S. Bengalee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Goverishankar Girdhar N S B and Co 135 439 40-2 Cases White Loans 36 by 10 yards.

116	21-22 24-25	4 Cases " "	39 by 10 yards.
118	12-15	4 Cases " "	39 by 10 yards.
135	41-45	5 Cases " "	38 by 10 yards.
166	16-20	5 Cases " "	39 by 10 yards.
166	105-06	2 Cases " "	38 by 10 yards.
244	171-72	2 Cases White Shirtings	34 by 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Lakhmidas Lalji.

N S
807 9-10 2 Cases White Loans 38 in by 10 yards.

8 6

168	115-16	2 Cases " "	38 in. by 10 yards
196	147-48	2 Cases " Shirting	34 in. by 40 yards
185 102 196 149	50	1 Case W. Loans, 2 Cases White Shirting, &c.	

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Cursondas Cullianjee.

124	57-58	2 Cases White Loans	38 by 10 yards
124	59-60	2 Cases " "	38 by 10 yards
170	125-26	2 Cases " "	38 by 10 yards.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Vadilal Harilal.

128	68	1 Case White Loans	38 by 10 yards
522	497	1 Case " "	35 by 10 yards
169,	119, 121	2 Cases White Loans	38 by 10 yards
183	91-93	3 Cases White Loans	38 by 10 yards
169	122	1 Cases " "	38 by 10 yards

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the date of sale.

On account of the concerned.

1 second-hand Chubb's safe, 32 by 24 by 22.
1 country-made safe, 38 by 24 by 24, very superior, fitted with iron bands and 5-8 plate.
50 pieces silver plated electric table lamps.
50 dozen tin tea spoons.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Jina Visram,

F F
7237 & 7149 6 H 3/5 1/2 } 5 cases shirting.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 3RD MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 446 tons of a very good quality of Bengal Coal known as Bird's Desharghur Coal just arrived from Calcutta in this Harbour.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th Instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Govindje Mahadhowjee & Co., and on account risk of Messrs. Chunilal Harilal and Co., the following and the Bengal Coal lying in the S. S. "Braziliana" in the stream, 446 Tons Birds' Desharghur Coal. The delivery of the coal will be given into the buyers lighters from alongside the ship at the rate of 100 tons per each working day or if possible earlier if so desired by the buyer. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos. 294, 302; 270-281; 264-268, 67; 116, 116A Carnac Road.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands.

Vacant plots No: A. B. C. D. Dongree Steet or Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD MAY, 1909.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 30, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 1, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	85	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 7/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	53	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st	April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.

Transfers, on Bombay, Rs. 8,20,000 at 1s. 4d.

Mails:—The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 28th inst.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-8d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay	£ 30,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	3,000
Mid-Americans	5·53+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·42	5·48	5·51	5·49	5·47
+05	+07	+07	+07	+08

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·44	5·42	5·42
+08	+08	+08

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000 "
Do to Continent... ...	15,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·90+10

Futures—Month of May 10·57+06 } Advanced early on notices being promptly stopped and declined later partially under realizing.

Do. July 10·43+02 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 1-4 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May ... 10·31—05

Do. do. July ... 10·54—02

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	10,220 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	139,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	26,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	57,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	4,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	602,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	457,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London	d. 4 19/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—Sellers—Months—July-Aug.	d. 5
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London	d. 4 5/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d. 4 19/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 1/4 June-July—London—Done.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—No sellers—Firm.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—No sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—42 3-4 April-May—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 44 3-4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3-4 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore 40 5-8—May-June—Hamburg—Buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 46 1-4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 3-4—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 4½d. Value

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sales closed to-day 997,000 sold. Best qualities firm.

Goat skins Madras Ordinary 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

Goat skins Bombay Good 1-2d. to 1d. higher.

Goat skins Bombay Fair unchanged.

Goat skins Bombay Ordinary 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [1ST MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	IndianSpecie Bank
Bars Silver ...	1,53,052	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovs......	75,000	Port Said	National Bank
38 Boxes Rupees	1,50,000	Aden	
3 Packages Sovs.	9,667	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	10,485		
1 Parcel Silver...	33	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 29th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	22	24,099
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	27	30,611

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April

Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 29th April

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange:—

Today being mail day there has not been much new business offering. The Market is unchanged at 1-3 15-16 to 1-3 31-32 T. T. at which there has been little done. Some Banks try to make the credit market 1-4 1-8 3 months' sight but bills are scarce and when any are offered they are easily placed at 1-4 3-32 3 months' sight. For Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	124
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—

The market to-day opened at 94s. 9-16d. ready and 94s. 5-8d. for the settlement. There has not been much business reported but the tendency is upwards. Calcutta quotations have advanced to 94 9-16d. ready and 95s. 5-8d. for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	94·9
1st Settlement ... ... "	94·10

Bullion:—

On Friday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1-16 higher at 24 7-16 for cash and forward delivery, and New York was 1-8 up at 53. Locally our market is firm in tone, the ready quotation being round about 61 1-8 ex-duty at which there has been a small business. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have little change to report in the position of our market to-day. Rates for some descriptions are slightly steadier but there is little doing in contracts. Fresh business from Europe and Japan is conspicuous by its absence. Closing quotations are as under, the market being firmer after the Liverpool opener.

The enquiry at Colaba this afternoon was chiefly by mills and was on moderate lines. Prices were steady. Sales reached about 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	May.
Good M. G. Broach	253/4	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	246	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	242	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	240	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	240	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	232/3	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	227	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	232/3	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	235/6	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	194½	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns H. G. ...	235	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	252/3	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales.
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·41	5·47	5·50	5·48
—01	—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·46	5·43	5·41	5·41	5·40
—01	—01	—01	—01	new position

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 13 0 B. T.
May ... ... — ...	" 8 4 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

Prices are steadier and there is more doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	" 7 8 0 B. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	" 7 7 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi May... ...	" 7 9 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

The market is firmer with a better enquiry.

We quote :—

May	Rs. 9 10 6 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 8 0
May	Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-Aug.	Rs. 6 6 0 R.T.

Tone—steady.

WHEAT—

The market is firm with a good demand.

We quote :—

White Delhi, May	Rs. 6 3 0 R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. May	" 6 5 0
Soft Red Ready	42 0 0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460
India	75 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2

Mills :—

Century	275
David	440
Kohinoor	750
Manockji Petit	3,195 May
Fazulbhai Mills	240

Presses :—

New Mofussil	680

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	151
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Treacher and Co	645

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	6,844 bales.
Wheat	45,526 cwts.
Linseed	9,051 "
Rapeseed	13,239 "
Gingellyseed	602 "
Poppyseed...	11,160 "
Groundnuts	1,465 "
Castorseed	7,376 "
Rice	146,388 "
Myrabollams	4,254 "
Cottonseed	8,726 "
Mowraseed...	Nil
Gram	5,761 "
Joowar	3,362 "
Maize	Nil "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 1.] [BOMBAY, MAY 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols..............	85	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3¼ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 5/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16		1/8
Do. in New York	52 3/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 5/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 13-16d.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 9 1-8d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady at the decline.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta...	£ 40,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Dull, steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 "
Imports	1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·56+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	... 8 5-16

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·42	5·52	5·55	5·53	5·50
+05	+04	+04	+04	+03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·48	5·46	5·45	5·45
+04	+04	+03	New position.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 15,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 14,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 17,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	... 7,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·85—05

Futures—Month of July 10·40—03 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

Do. do. Oct. New position }

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 1-4 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·52—02

Do. do. October, new position.

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

COTTON STOCK in London

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	3,990,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	207,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	12,500,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	58,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	3,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,060 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	74,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5,000 "
"	Week's Imports	48,000 "
"	Stock	1,257,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	780 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil
"	Sold for Exportation	nil
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,900 "
"	Actual Exports	280 "
"	Week's Imports	3,000 "
"	Stocks	13,000 "
Afloat	American	110,000 "
"	Indian	6,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 41 1-2 June-July—London—Done.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—43—April-May—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 7-8 May-June—Dunkirk,—Done.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 44 May-June—H A D—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore 41¼ May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 3-4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 4 1-2d.—Value.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3-31-32d. to 1s.-4s. and 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper at 94·8.

In Coal shares Auckland are obtainable at 4 1/4; Baraboni at 16, British Indian at 4 3/8; and Goalichucks at 13/14; In Jute Shares, Clive Mills (A Pref.) at 106.

Tea, Dessai and Parbuttia are quoted at 66. In Miscellaneous, Canal Press at 161; and Monarch Flour Mills at 10 1/4.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—8,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 5,029 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 12 bales wool, S Bhimji; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 27,820 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—76 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts teelseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 6,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 8,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Trafford Hall s—450 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts gram, 1,660 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—75 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 3 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 52 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 295 cwts condiments; Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons 180 cwts condiments, D Dadabhoy; 189 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—25 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Graham s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Dido s—5 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,320 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,435 cwts bone sinews, R Kaderbhoy; 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 10,000 cwts bone meals, E C Nanji; 702 cwts mustarseed, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 14 cwts cardamom seed, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Red Cross s—20,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BRAZIL.

Yola s—128 nas cattles, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—500 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—~~350 bales~~ twist, M M Essabhoy.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ANDREWS—April 30, at Blackheath Ella, the dearly loved wife of Captain Sidney, G. D. Andrews, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATHGATE—April 18, at Calcutta, the wife of R. G. M. Bathgate, Kusunda, of a daughter.

COOKE—April 19, at Moradabad, the wife of F. J. Cooke, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DUXBURY—April 23, at Mhow, the wife of Capt. C. D. Duxbury, S. & T. Corps, of a daughter.

MAY—April 21, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of A. G. H. May, Engineer, P. W.D., Simla Hydro-Electric Scheme, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHEELER—STUART—April 12, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. G. E. Nicolls, Henry Wheeler, I. C. S., to Marjory, daughter of Sir Harold Stuart, K. C. V. O., I. C. S.

DEATHS.

BASTIAN—April 20, at the residence of her sister (Mrs J. A. Pereira), "Streamside," Kotagiri. The Nilgiris, Dothie Bastian, only daughter of the late Thos. Bastian, of "Appleby," Wellington, aged 16 years.

DATTA—April 25, at the Victoria School, Lahore, Eva Muriel Datta, aged 28.

MAFLIN—April 25, John Charles Maflin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Maflin, P. W. D., Punjab, aged 8 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-37m., 10-32a. Low water, 4-8m., 4-17a.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Thou shalt remember him that giveth thee power to get wealth."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th. Full Moon, 5h, 37-8m. p.m.,; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m.; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m,; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 4.—Bombay High Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 11-8m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-36m., 4-52a.

Wednesday, May 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 11-39m., 11-25a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-27a.

Thursday, May 6.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races (Last.) Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-11m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-33m., 6-2a.

Friday, May 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 2 m. High water, 0-45a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-37a.

Saturday, May 8.—Sun rises, 6b. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 0-31m., 1-22a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-13a.

SHREE SATYANARAYEN FAIR.—A fair in connection with the dedication of the Shree Satyanarayen Temple will commence at Ferguson Road, Worlee, on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, and will continue for about a week. All Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	On Jersey Shore..........	Pryor
Overture	Crown Diamond	Auber
Sketch	Ireland for ever..........	Mydleton
Selection........	Mikado..........	Sullivan
Valse	Vision	Waldteufel
American Sketch	Way down to Tennessee	Knowles
Galop	Victoria..........	Kuhner

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Rustomji Muncherji Dubash, a Parsee, employed in the Textile Mill at De Lisle Road, was putting a strap on a drum on the line shaft in the blow room with a bamboo on Friday, when the bamboo got caught in the machinery and hit him on the head causing a depressed fracture of the frontal bone. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Nama Mahadoo, a mill-hand, aged 35, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, was accidentally injured about his left wrist by his hand being caught between the rollers of the machinery, while he was trying to remove dirt from the machine on Friday. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his hand was amputated from the wrist.

BRITANNIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Britannia Girls School was held on Saturday evening in the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, Khan Bahadur Darashaw R. Chichgar presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the function.

A programme of songs, recitations and action songs was gone through by the pupils.

Mr. Khordad R. Confectioner read the report, in the course of which it was stated that the School was founded in 1892 with three pupils on the rolls, while the number at present stood at 118.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said that it was Professor Pattern on whose suggestion Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others started the great movement of educating girls, the mothers of the future. The movement had wrought a marvellous change among the Parsees during the forty years that had since elapsed. The Chairman then recounted the advantages of female education, of which the great progress, he said, was in no small measure due to the adoption by Parsee schools of Herbatian and Kindergarten systems. He concluded by wishing success to the School.

Mrs. K. K. D. Adenwalla gave away the prizes. A vote thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS SCHOOL.

THE annual meeting of the Alexandra Native Girls English Institution was held on Saturday evening Mr. C. M. Cursetji presiding.

It was stated in the course of the report that the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,12,20-1-4, while the income was Rs. 13,831-15-10. The report was adopted. Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, Mrs Kothare, Mrs Coleman, Mrs McNee and Mrs R. P. Mody were appointed lady visitors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A LIFT ACCIDENT.

Inspector Spiers charged one Shiek Ismail Yakub with causing grievous hurt by a rash and negligent act. Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that one Abdul Rehim, was greasing the wires of a lift in the High Court on the 14th April last, when the accused set the lift working without the former's knowledge, with the result that Abdul Rehim's hand was caught in the lift and three of his fingers crushed. The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the complainant was working on the top of the lift and had given the accused instructions to work the lift as it would enable him to grease the wires better. The Magistrate found the accused not guilty and discharged him.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. P. C. Setna (Chairman), and S. P. Jeevandas.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF THE STAND.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against victoria-drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a license.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. Shantaram Vithal (Chairman) and Dr. N. N. Katrak,

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 24 cases, the majority of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. R. B. Mantri (Chairman) and E. F. Allum.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

A number of cases were disposed of by the Bench, including some against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

ROADS UP.

Municipal Report.

The report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding arrangements for the laying of gas main in the Improvement Trust Roads while under construction reads as follows:—

BOMBAY, 20th April.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6621, dated the 27th January, 1908, to report on the Commissioner's letter No. 30312, dated the 23rd December, 1907, regarding arrangements for the laying of gas mains in new roads undertaken by the Bombay Improvement Trust during the time such roads are under construction, beg to report that the question under reference to the Committee has already been dealt with by the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5480, dated the 30th November, 1908, along with other matters pertaining to the transfer of the Improvement Trust Roads to the Municipality. Paragraph 4 of that Committee's report which has been adopted by Corporation Resolution No. 7751, dated the 11th March, 1909, runs as follows :—

"With regard to the question of laying the gas mains, the Committee find that the Gas Company declined to spend money on laying the mains without any return from the capital expended and the Municipality did not call upon the Company to lay the mains while the road operations were in progress as it was understood that under the existing contract with the Gas Company it was not competent to the Municipality to require the Company to lay mains under streets which were not declared public. The Improvment Trust on the other hand, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, considered it unnecessary to incur the expense of laying the mains when the work could be done subsequently at the entire expense of the Gas Company on the roads being declared public by the Commissioner. The Committee, however, learn with satisfaction that the Trust has recently come to an arrangement with the Gas Company in connection with the main road in the Mathew Road Street Scheme (extension of Queen's Road to the new overbridge) which seems to present a very fair solution of the difficulties mentioned above. Under this arrangement the Gas Company will lay the mains in trenches that will be provided while the road is under construction and the Trust will pay to the Company interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the cost of the main from the date of completion of laying the main to the date when it is brought into use for the lighting of the street. The Committee trust that it may be found possible to come to a similar arrangement in other cases in the future."

Under the circumstances nothing now remains for the Committee to report on.

M. COLLIE.
P. M. MEHTA.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY.

NIAGARA FALLS FROZEN.

Serious Damage.

A New York telegram, dated April 15, says :—The Niagara River is frozen from bank to bank, and no water is going over the famous falls.

The electrical supply companies which obtained their power from the falls have lost £250.000 by the stoppage. Many works, wharfs and piers are being crushed by the ice, and the railways have been submerged. The safety of the bridge near the falls is threatened. The damage already done is estimated at £300,000. The Niagara Falls were frozen in February last. The roar of the falls suddenly ceased on Saturday night, 13th February, and next day only a mere trickle of water flowed into the majestic gorge below. The rapids, which some people consider more picturesque than the falls themselves, lost their fury and the whirlpool was barely in motion. Strangest of all, the population of the city of Niagara Falls, or many of them, were unable to sleep because the roar of the great water for years has been their lullaby. These phenomena were attributed to heavy winds driving back the waters of Lake Erie, and to the accumulation of an enormous ice barrier on Goat Island, which divides the river just as it plunges towards the falls. Only once before in 50 years had a similar spectacle been witnessed. The icebound falls scintillated in the sun, and over them were splendid rainbows uniting the American and Canadian shores. It was a picture of amazing beauty.

EVERY year, says the "Englishman," it has been becoming more and more patent in Bengal that the law is held in contempt by a large proportion of the population. Punishment should follow swiftly upon the commission of crime. But what is the fact? A standard of evidence is demanded that it is almost impossible to obtain in cases where the majority of witnesses are ignorant and uneducated, and in a country where a good many people think successful perjury in a law-court a fine accomplishment. A crying necessity of the hour is the simplification of the law relating to evidence, and the discarding of the practice of regarding, at the outset of every case, the police evidence as tainted, and consequently as untrustworthy.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Rain has fallen in North-east India, South of the Peninsula and the Coast and in the islands of the Andaman Sea, but has been of little importance, except in Deltaic Bengal, where two inches fell at Barisal and one each at Narayanganj and Chittagong.

Temperature has become approximately normal over North-east India, but a wave of low temperature appears to be approaching North-west India, Chaman reporting both maximum and minimum temperatures more than 20 ° below normal. Humidity is low in the North-west, but continues higher than usual in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry everywhere, except in North-east India and the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

No rain of any importance has fallen except in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the northern coast of Burma. In these Districts falls have generally been small, Silchar and Cherrapoonji only recording as much as one inch Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the whole of Northern and Central India, but moderate to heavy cloud is present over the South of the Peninsula, both coasts of the Bay and the Eastern parts of North East India.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in North East India and possible in South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared at Rawalpindi and they are now clear over the whole division. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in defect in the North-East Punjab. Temperature is either equal to or below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear and humidity is normal at Agra but remains in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is generally normal though in slight defect at Mainpuri; night temperature is either equal to or in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the average amount of moisture is present in the air in Rajputana while it continues in defect in Sind. Temperature is normal but during day it is in defect in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Neemuch while skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most places. Temperature both maximum and minimum is normal except for an excess in the former at Bhavnagar and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess in the north-east and about normal in other places. Day temperature shows a rise and both maximum and minimum are now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded everywhere except at Bombay. The air is slightly damper than usual and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded in Hyderabad and moderate cloud has appeared at Sholapur. The air is drier than usual at most places. Temperature during day is in excess in the Deccan and normal elsewhere, while during night it is normal except for an excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in the extreme north and pressure is relatively low everywhere except in Sind and Cutch.

Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula and in Ceylon where light precipitation has occurred. Southerly winds blow on the West Coast and slight sea is reported from Colombo.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (29th)................	75·6	65·1	...	7·51
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (29th)	98·8	88·1	...	1·94
Multan................	98·3	76·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	90·4	67·9	0·05	7·40
Lahore	96·9	74·7	...	4·09
Sirsa................	99·3	75·6	...	3·64
Ambala	100·0	75·0	...	2·59
Delhi	95·2	80·2	...	5·31
Agra................	98·0	78·5	...	4·08
Mainpuri................	99·8	76·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	103·5	83·5	...	1·98
Cawnpore	96·7	75·5	...	3·93
Allahabad	100·1	76·5	...	1·75
Jacobabad	109·1	78·3	...	0·20
Karachi	88·5	76·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	100·4	83·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	101·7	77·1	...	2·92
Kotah	107·0	86·6	...	2·38
Bhuj................	107·6	76·5	...	0·44
Dwarka	88·3	81·2	...	0·12
Veraval	89·7	73·3	...	0·00
Rajkot................	106·9	70·7	...	0·70
Bhavnagar Para................	108·2	78·0	—	2·14
Surat	100·6	77·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad................	110·6	79·2	...	0·16
Deesa	111·3	75·4	...	0·12
Neemuch................	102·0	77·8	...	1·15
Indore	103·6	81·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	101·0	77·3	...	4·26
Saugor................	102·1	81·0	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	102·6	81·9	...	2·06
Khandwa................	107·2	85·6	...	0·12
Akola	109·7	80·6	...	1·25
Amraoti	107·8	80·8	...	1·31
Nagpur................	105·6	79·6	...	3·66
Chanda	106·0	83·5	...	2·90
Raipur................	97·2	77·1	...	5·89
Bombay	90·6	79·6	...	0·00
Ratnagiri................	89·3	77·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·5	80·7	...	0·02
Karwar	90·3	80·5	...	0·00
Malegaon................	106·4	78·1	...	0·79
Ahamednagar................	105·4	76·0	...	0·11
Poona	104·0	71·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	106·8	80·4	...	0·21
Bijapur	105·7	77·2	...	0·23
Belgaum	102·3	69·6	...	0·58
Aurangabad................	105·2	81·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	82·7	...	0·80
Hyderabad	104·3	79·2	...	2·50
Mangalore	90·2	81·4	...	0·24
Calicut................	91·8	81·1	...	5·57
Cochin	91·7	82·3	0·02	5·54
Colombo	90·0	74·5	1·46	14·30
Masulipatam	93·3	82·2	...	4·74
Bellary	107·0	80·3	...	1·47
Cuddapah	104·2	82·6	...	5·39
Madras................	91·0	78·0	...	26·41
Bangalore	94·8	69·8	0·76	5·87
Coimbatore	97·9	75·3	...	5·07
Trichinopoly	98·8	79·7	...	8·80
Negapatam	99·0	82·0	...	12·14

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Royal Naval Engineering College at Keyham in its present aspect, is fast nearing its end as an institution of the Navy. The College has fulfilled its mission admirably since its establishment, and no little credit is due to the distinguished officers who have presided over its affairs and the capable staffs by whom they have been supported. In this category the name of Rear-Admiral Jerram should not be forgotten. New methods have left no place for special training on the lines hitherto laid down. At the present time the number of those studying at the College has been reduced to sixty in all; and as no fewer than forty-two of these are noted for entrance to the Service at the next examination, it will be seen that the College is fast ceasing to play its part. Under existing conditions, what is to become of it? On that point the Admiralty is still silent.

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" HALF HUNTING... " 37
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

The Doctor Speaks.
A well-known and experienced physician recently said : "Backache is something that should have immediate attention, for as well as the pain there is risk of the vital organs becoming affected—a risk no person should assume."
Backache is painful, and for a person who works, a bad backache means inability to perform the daily tasks. And beyond this is the risk the Doctor spoke of—the danger of diseased kidneys through constant stiffness of the muscles of the back and the inflamed condition which produces the pain.
Cure that backache at once! Don't delay a single day—for you can cure it easily, quickly and cheaply by the use of Little's Oriental Balm, the sovereign remedy for aches and pains of all kinds.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain H. McDearmid arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Landaura 2,157 tons Captain A. Abbott sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Pattison Mr F W Pattison and 48 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's extra steamer Socotra 3,696 tons Captain F. E. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathness, 2,818 tons Captain J. Lamont sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Netherbi 2,745 tons Captain T. Ramkine sailed on Saturday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain J. Davidson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a generel cargo and 11 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

THE steamer Askehall, 2762 tons, Captain E. Fell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 1.

Aynthia......694Curtis ....F F Campbell & Co
Abouker......2345Young ....E Tajbhoy
Ben Wrockie.......2534Hunter............T Morrison & Co
Bucerос.........2595 Keasby.........W & A Graham & Co
Brasiliana ..2438Towblyn ....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.........759 Catbush ....M M & Co
Ettrickdale.........2460 Stepten ....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494A Harrisen...... ....The Captain
Hoseinee...1800Jourdan...Stream ......29-4B & P S N Co
Ipswich...............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Imaum ....27C3Wigdahl ....K N & Co
Juba......184Wilson ....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar ......4601Billett ....K N & Co
Royal Sceptre . ...2434 Taylor ......The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathairly...2783MacMohan ......W & A Graha & Co
Springburn.......3173Crosthweate W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria ...2398Ward...........................The Bombay Co
Sofala...............6436Babb ....M M & Co
Visigoth......2613Rule..................Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora ......2565Tipper................................M M & Co
Wellington3676Evans...Liverpool ...J Mackintosh & Co
Zinna ....2339Clarke ... .Andrew Yull & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia...1970 Davidson.Mauritius...8-5.B&S NCo
2 Costalia......401Hamilton ......Liverpool.........15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8-5 K N & Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288Elliott ...Havre 8-5 F M & Co
8 King Robert...2514Dower Rangoon 5-5 K N & Co
9 Quiloa.......4942Brooks...Calcutta...4-5...M M & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529Daniel...London 8-5P & O Co
14 Dwarka...759 Elton......Busreh...6-5...M M & Co
15 Dido........3127Bunter .. Hull 8-5 ...F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Pasha	3839	White	Rangoon	7-5	T Morrison & Co
B	Trafford Hall	3437	Hold	L'pool	12-5	K N & Co
C & R	Clan MacMillan	2804	Cowie		15-5	N F F Muir & Co
D&E	Pianelneptune	2821	Plice	Dunkirk	15-5	F Muir & Co
F	Yola	2246	Pardon	Brazil	5-5	T Morrison & Co
K	Takasaki Maru	2913	Mocker	Kobe	4-5	N Y Kaisha
M	Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	12-5	P & O S N Co
N	Red Cross	1832	Greenburn	Dunkirk	8-5	Ralli Bros
O	Glenelg	2669	Hart	Rotterdam	5-5	W & A G & Co
P	Reichenfels	2986	Gronan	Hamburg via Karachi	5-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Rahmani	1873	Geddie	R S Ports	8-5	B & P S N Co
Offside D & E						
	Clan Mackintosh	3043	Lemox	Chittagong	4-5	F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Apr 29
2	Askehall s	Fell	Calcutta, Apr 17
	Dumra s	Moxon	Busreh, Apr 25
	Devanha s	Haywood	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	H M S Perseus	Bird	Colombo
	Koerber s	Foreste	Trieste, &c
	Singu s	Morrison	Rangoon
	J B Aug Kessler s	Biesen	Singapore, &c
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Socotra s	Andrews	Kobe
	Strathness s	Lamont	Calcutta
	Netherle s	Rankine	Hamburg
2	Landaura s	Abbott	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Goalpara, Davidson, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Ayuthia, for Bangkok, &c, began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	From
23	Orissa	Moulmein
29	Clan Stuart	Coast
27	Santhia	Rangoon
25	City of Lucknow	Beira
27	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
28	Umkuzi	Calcutta
30	Bullmouth	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 28th ultimo.

The same Co's steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the 28th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on the 8th instant about mid-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd May.

63. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

64. Detail for the week ending 8th instant :—

To-day Monday 3rd instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 4th instant.—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p m.

Friday 7th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

IF by any chance, says, the "Indian Daily News," Calcutta were to experience cyclones such as those which visited it in the middle of the last century, it is quite possible that a score of persons might be killed or seriously injured by the blowing down of tram-wires carrying currents of fatal intensity.

A PLOT of land has been acquired by the Ceylon Government at Kondegal, in the Madras Presidency, to be utilised for the provision of a Quarantine and Observation Camp for immigration coolies proceeding from India to Ceylon.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazett Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1909.

NEW COINAGE IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

WE published a few days since a paragraph, which was interesting as showing the most recent development in connection with the affairs of the Hyderabad Mint, upon which a Commission of Enquiry was sitting this time last year. It announced that His Highness the Nizam had been pleased to remit the fine of some four lakhs of rupees imposed upon a Marwari banker and contractor, named Ramgopal, on the condition that he rebuilt a hundred and fifty of the huts demolished by the floods eight months ago. This information is perfectly accurate, as His Highness' commands on the subject have been received by the Financial Department and the Relief Committee, and it may probably be accepted as an indication of his view of the guilt affixed by the curiously constituted Commission upon all those who came within its purview. We gave our views upon its labours when its report was sent up to the Nizam's Government last year, and there is, therefore, no necessity to return to the subject again beyond indicating how this native banker became a prominent figure in the affairs of the local Mint. His first association with them was as the successful tenderer for the new building which the Government decided to erect when the recoining of the currency was decided upon after Mr. Casson Walker's deputation to Hyderabad. He did this work so well and expeditiously that it was decided to entrust him with the more important task of purchasing old rupees in the District and forwarding them to the Mint for conversion. And it was this occupation that eventually produced trouble for him and the colossal fine which His Highness has now been pleased to cancel.

To comprehend the situation it is necessary to look back to the pre-reform period of the State, when its affairs and particularly its currency, were in confusion, and the Governor-General who annexed Berar was threatening coercive measures unless improvements were introduced by its own administration. This intervention was frustrated by Sir Salar Jung, whose reforms, during the thirty years of his ministry, restored the State from bankruptcy to economic prosperity. One of the earliest of them was the establishment of a State Currency in view of the miscellaneous varieties of money then circulated, issued by private mints and counterfeiters in the bazaars, which had gradually usurped the functions of the Government tokens and flooded the country with debased rupees. The Halli Sicca coinage, now being replaced by the Mahbubia, was therefore started and made the only legal tender for all official transactions, a limitation which it was hoped would gradually be accepted by the commercial communities and the people generally. This might have been brought about by the withdrawal and melting down of the numerous kinds of rupees then in circulation, but they were simply declared uncurrent and up to the present time numbers are still used in the Districts, where the native bankers are known to hold large stocks of them. Rough estimates place them at between two and three crores and their acquisition and conversion was made a cardinal point in the new currency policy of the State, when it was decided that the Halli should be replaced by a token that could not be easily counterfeited. Instead of their collection being assigned to the State officials in the Districts, who presumably were familiar with the localities in which they were current or hoarded, it was decided for some occult reason to entrust this operation to Ramgopal, who was enjoined to conduct it with such secrecy and caution that no one should divine what was occurring. Similar injunctions were issued to the Superintendent of the Mint with regard to the disposal of these old coins in the melting department and the assaying of the results. All these extraordinary precautions were taken with the object of preventing the Sowkars from knowing that Government was buying up Chelnis, as these currencies are collectively termed, as that information would cause a rise in prices, or the with-holding of hoards until the State was prepared to offer more advantageous terms. But the local native bankers were much too sagacious to be deceived by financial strategy of this description, and moreover the influential members of their guild whose houses had been associated with the pecuniary affairs of the Nizam's Government for generations, resented their exclusion from a transaction over which there was a possibility of reaping some profit.

We do not know how far this feeling influenced the subsequent trend of events which culminated in last year's Mint scandal, but it is certain that the District prices of these old rupees advanced and that the official purchaser was unable to procure large stocks of them. The latter circumstance is evident from the fact that during the three years or so that his agreement was in force he only sent to the Mint thirty-five lakhs of money purporting to be old Hyderabad coins, while the subsequent disclosures showed that half this amount was composed of Rajputana currencies having a much inferior touch to the Chelnis. The whole collection was paid for on the assumption that it was genuine and there is little doubt that it was amalgamated with the new coinage. For some time before the final denouement rumours were in circulation that quantities of this debased money were being transmitted to Hyderabad, the local agency of the Bank of Bengal being, we believe, the first to inform the Financial Department of what was occurring, and as a consequence of this intimation a secret Police enquiry was authorised. The detectives and informers of the Inspector-General produced sufficient evidence to support a possible indictment of the ex-Superintendent of the Mint, and the latter on returning from leave eighteen months ago, was placed under suspension and shortly afterwards a Commission of Enquiry was appointed, whose conclusions and recommendations can only be surmised from the action taken by Government upon their report, as that document is still withheld from public knowledge. The two charges framed against the ex-Superientendent were that he had connived at the smuggling of these Rajputana coins into the melting branch of his establishment in return for a commission which he was to receive; also that some four tons of bar silver were brought in under the designation of machinery and converted into rupees which did not appear in the Mint cash balances and were alleged to have been shared with those who provided the bullion. As we have already stated, the decision of the Commission upon these and the other points placed before it has never been disclosed, all that we have been permitted to know being that certain subordinate officials of the Mint were dismissed, that the Superintendent was directed to revert to his own service, and that the informers and some of the Police received rewards in recognition of the value of their assistance in the investigation. As the Superintendent was a British official, whose services had been lent to the State, the Hyderabad Government could pass no orders concerning him beyond dispensing with his further employment and transmitting to his own Government, copies of the proceedings which had led to this determination. We understand, that after his reversion to the Bombay Mint to which he belonged, the Superintendent, who was allowed to go Home on sick leave in July last, was asked to submit his version of the Hyderabad accusations, and up to date nothing further has been heard of the matter. But His Highness' gracious cancellation of the claim against the banker who is alleged to have been responsible for the speculation in foreign rupees, induces us to suggest that the time has now arrived when the mystery with which all these proceedings has been needlessly enveloped should be discovered and that the public who are mainly interested in the authenticity of the new currency should be unequivocally informed of what has actually occurred. This could best be achieved by the publication of the Commission's report, with all subsequent proceedings, and finality would be reached if the Government of India would disclose their decision concerning the allegations brought against the Superintendent who reverted to their service ten months ago.

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TOWN-PLANNING IN GERMANY. A SUBJECT which must soon demand increasing attention from municipalities at Home, probably here too, is town-planning, and naturally it was one which claimed a good deal of the time of the party of municipal councillors and officers who recently toured the principal cities of Germany. As in some other departments of life, in town-planning Germany began to make practical headway years ago, while we have still been discussing the difficulties, and when the municipalities have to grapple seriously with this question German ideas are bound to exert a considerable influence on their methods. Of the many lessons which have been learned in the course of Germany's dealing with the question, two of outstanding importance may briefly be stated. Firstly, the local authority must have supreme control over the land which it proposes to plan. It must have the power to buy, plan and sell. Until this power was given to the Frankfort municipality, the land owners on the outskirts of the city defied public opinion and frustrated the efforts of the local government for years. Once, however, that power was secured the obstacle to the city's expansion had been removed, and Frankfort developed upon the lines of the most modern ideas until she became the beautiful city which she is to-day. Secondly if town-planning is to be conducted with success it must be undertaken early in a city's development, and must be repeated on frequent occasions. Cologne already has made its town plans twice. As the fortifications were moved outwards so the city made its zone-shaped plans, but its centre near the cathedral bears evidence to-day that even Cologne did not start soon enough. Some of her streets in this quarter are so narrow that traffic can pass in only one direction and the tramway curves are sharper than any which would be permitted by English authorities. The suburbs, however, provide an extreme contrast. Experience suggested change of plans as one scheme followed another. The Germans first built their planned cities in long geometrical streets. It was the easiest matter to find the way, but it took a long time to get to the end of one of those straight unswerving thoroughfares. So when the people made a demand for plans that were more beautiful and streets were laid out in a series of curves, then complaints came in from the busy people who rushed from place to place by the straightest and quickest way, had no time to go round curves or to stop to admire beauties. Each system has its obvious advantages, but a study of the methods adopted in various cities shows that no rule-of-thumb methods can be formulated. Each city must consider its own physical peculiarities and its own particular requirements, and plan on the principle which is best adapted to them.

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THE PHONOGRAPHIC SAFE. IF report from Denver, Colorado, may be trusted, we are soon to have a new office invention which indeed will revolutionise the lives of many business men. No longer need the harassed head of the firm search all his pockets only to find that he has left the key of the safe at home. He will merely call to that faithful piece of furniture as he would to his favourite hound, and it will obligingly open its doors. This sounds like a bad dream, but it is not. It is solemn report from Denver, Colorado, where it is said an ingenious mechanic has invented a safe which opens only to the sound of its master's voice. Instead of a key-hole it has a speaking trumpet, and inside the lock is a gramaphone with a cylinder registering the spoken word. Only when the key-word, to which the internal arrangements are made to correspond is uttered, will the door fly open. Thus we have a modernised Ali Baba, merely transferred from Bagdad to Denver, ordering the modern robbers' cave to open, just as in days of old. The risk, though, that some unauthorised person will learn the new "Open Sesame" will still exist, or the owner might forget it or, on the other hand, talk it in his sleep. Then, if it be true that this horrible new safe has reached such a degree of perfection that it will respond to one voice only, the possibility of complications becomes simply enormous. How if the owner has got a bad chest or his voice be thickened from any other cause—let alone if he loses his voice altogether? One thing alone will be certain. The burglar must abandon his jemmy, dark-lantern and drill. The old brutal methods of force will have to go and the gentle arts of mimicry will be the only way.

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LEAVING THE TERRITORIALS. FRESH statistics in relation to the Territorial Forces do much to dissipate the hopeful view which the enthusiastic recruiting campaign and its enthusiastic response a few weeks ago had created. The latest returns point strongly to the fact that the men who filled the ranks of the old volunteer battalions are still unwilling or unable to satisfy the more exacting demands made by enlistment in the new force. When the force was inaugurated, volunteers, with a certain number of years' service to their credit, were allowed to enlist in the Territorial Forces for one year only. That year expired with the close of last month, and it appears that these men left their regiments in large numbers. The number of resignations, of course, was not uniformly great and was generally smaller in the rural districts than in the towns, but while to a certain extent one district may balance another, there was a total loss of something like 25,000 —this too, on an incomplete return. In London the "one-year men" resigned in considerably greater numbers than the authorities had expected. The result has been that the strength of some battalions has fallen below the 75 per cent. requisite for receiving colours from the King in June. This raises the danger, that during May men of a low physical standard may be accepted in order to fill up the ranks. This point aside, the general problem is a grave one at present, and is much exercising the councils of the Territorial Associations. However the recent campaign gave signs that patriotism is being aroused amongst both employers and employed, and if the vigorous propaganda work which has been undertaken in some counties were carried out throughout the country, it might in time obtain the desired effect.

THE Viceroy and party arrived at Simla on the 1st instant by motor from Kalka.

MR. L. G. DUNBAR has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, vice Sir William Cruickshank.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS, of the Criminal Investigation Department, left Calcutta on Thursday night last by the Bombay mail, en route to Suez, to bring back under arrest, Tirelsoo, who is wanted on two charges of cheating.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette," were General F. S. Garrett, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison and the Kumar Raja of Bobbili.

THE Chief Engineer of Madras has been authorized to raise the municipal part of the Public Works Budget by Rs. 50,000 for the current year for carrying out the electrification of the pumping plant of the Mysore City Water Works at Belagola.

THE Siamese Government have decided to suspend the extension of the Northern Railways to Ching-mai rather than run the risk of financial loss. It is hoped that the work will be resumed after three or four years, but for the present no further loan will be raised.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned a grant not exceeding one-third of the actual expenditure, nor exceeding Rs. 6,000, towards the cost of improvements to the accommodation of the school department of the Madras Christian College, subject to certain conditions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER TURKISH REVOLUTION.

Overthrow of the Young Turks.

GRAVE SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 17.

IT must be fresh in the memory of every student of political affairs with what secrecy the Committee of Union and Progress, acting as the executive of the Young Turkey party, matured their plans for the reform of the Hamidian regime and with what startling rapidity and thoroughness these plans were carried out when the moment for action arrived in July of last year. The Young Turks were then hailed as the saviours of their country from the doom of dismemberment which appeared to threaten it owing to the ever-increasing effeteness and corruption of Palace rule, and the brightest hopes were entertained for Turkey's future under reformed conditions. These anticipation were not however of long duration. Matters proceeded very smoothly at first, but it was not long before the position held by the Committee of Union and Progress as a more or less occult organization working from the outside, controlling the acts of the Ministry and exercising strong influence over parties in the Legislature itself began to be resented not only by Ministers and their supporters in Parliament but by a large section of the general public. The Committee failed, in fact, to retain popularity among the Mussulman element generally, either military or civilian. Its members apparently forgot how greatly their success in the country was due to the support of the Army and the Ulema, whose favour they at first assiduously courted. But younger men among the Committee leaders, when success crowned their efforts, slighted the Ulema, while the officers of the Army, who were so numerously represented in the Young Turkey organisation, became absorbed in political intrigues, thus neglecting and losing touch with their men.

The unceremonious dismissal of the Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, last February, a measure entirely due to the Committee's action, caused resentment among all classes of the population, and the Ministry which succeeded Kiamil certainly disappointed expectation. The Committee's interference with Parliament by means of their Salonika troops, at the time of Kiamil's downfall, also gave deep offence, and this feeling was increased by the attitude of the Government as regards freedom of the Press and the right of public meeting, both regarded as indicating oligarchical tendencies. The Committee appear in fact to have attempted to travel faster and further on the path of western reforms than their countrymen generally were prepared for, they did not pay sufficient regard to the views and sentiments of the people and, most serious mistake of all, they seemed to ignore the fact that the Turks are sincere believers in the faith of their fathers and mean to remain the ruling race in the Ottoman Empire. All this bred discontent which was not long in finding expression in the formation of a "Jemiyet-i-Mohammedieh" (League of Mohamed) backed by the rank and file of the whole of the First Army Corps and a large majority of the Moslem population of Constantinople. The "Jemiet-i-Mohammedieh" is not in itself a very numerous body, but it comprises in its ranks many able Ulema who did all they could to work upon the feelings of the rank and file of the Army, with whom the majority of the officers, engrossed in politics, were no longer in touch. The authority of the Committee was further undermined by the resentment felt in certain sections in Parliament at the imperious tone adopted by the President, Ahmed Riza Bey, and the accusations of treachery which his friends lavished upon their political critics. Indignation was also felt among the population at the murder of Hassam Fehmi Effendi, although any complicity in that crime has been absolutely denied by the Young Turks. The Government, it seems, were not unaware of the movement which was on foot, but nevertheless confined itself to purely defensive measures. The officers were warned last week that they must be prepared to disperse seditious meetings by force, and on the evening of April 12 Mahomed Mukhtar Pacha sent peremptory orders that the troops were to fire if necessary upon Softas and civilians. Thereupon a munity, evidently prearranged, broke out, and at dawn thousands of troops had gathered near Saint Sophia. They seized the Parliament House and telegraph offices, arrested some officers and captured the bridges in order to prevent any movement from Pera. They also killed two officers belonging to the Committee of Union and Progress, one of whom was left for hours weltering in his blood. The mutineers were speedily joined by the Pera battalions and even by the men of the Salonika rifles who had been brought to Constantinople by the Committee. The Emir, Mohamed Arslan, a Member of Parliament, on entering the House was mortally wounded, the mutineers mistaking him for Hussein Jahid, editor of the Young Turkey paper the "Janin." The Minister of Justice was killed by soldiers on his way to Pera, and the Minister of Marine, who accompanied him, was wounded in the leg. Hilmi Pasha, Grand Vizier, feeling himself overpowered by the emergency resigned, not venturing to resist the clamour of the mutineers for his disappearance from power. Some Deputies urged the Sultan to recall Hamil Pasha, but His Majesty decided to call upon Tewfik Pasha to form a new Ministry, the principal members of which are the following, although in the case of Rifaat Pasha it is not yet known whether he will accept nomination :—

Tewfik Pasha, Grand Vizier.
Zia-ed-Din, Sheikh-ul-Islam.
Edhem Pasha, Minister of War.
Hadji Emin Bey, Minister of Marine.
Hassan Fehmi, Minister of Justice.
Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Nizam Pasha, Assistant Minister of War and Commander of the First Army Corps.

Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, Commander of the First Army Corps, and Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Chamber of Deputies, whom the mutineers would doubtless have killed had they got hold of them, have both made their escape. It was feared at first that there would be a general proscription of the members of the Committee of Union and Progress and of the more prominent members of the Young Turkey party generally. These apprehensions have however been set at rest, at least for the time being, by the action of Nizam Pasha, whose first act after his official appointment was to release all the Committee officers who were imprisoned by the mutineers on April 13 and to bid them return to their homes, at the same time issuing strict orders that they should be left unmolested. Ever since the outbreak of the revolutionary movement on April 12 the soldiery all over the capital had been firing volleys into the air in token of rejoicing, but their muskets being loaded with ball, the bullets sometimes went astray and several people were killed and wounded. An Imperial Irade has now been issued, threatening soldiers found firing in the streets with severe punishment, and pointing out that the amnesty granted only guarantees soldiers from punishment for acts committed two days before its publication. These orders were promptly obeyed by the troops, who all returned in the most orderly manner to barracks with the exception of some marines guilty of assaults on members of the Committee of Union and Progress and other disorderly acts. In justice to the soldiers it must be admitted that their behaviour towards the civilian population and foreigners has been irreproachable ever since the beginning of the outbreak. The marines yesterday arrested Arif Bey, Commander of a Turkish cruiser and a member of the Committee of Union and Progress, who had ordered the guns of his vessel to be trained on Yildiz Kiosk in order to support the Committee. They afterwards executed this officer despite the efforts of the Palace Guard to save him. According to a semi-official communication issued by the new Turkish Government, its programme will be as follows:—The assurance of the maintenance of the progress and development of the Constitutional institutions of the Empire, and peace and order in its territories; the repression of all disorder by strict enforcement of the laws; and the submission to Parliament of measures necessary for the rehabilitation of the finances and the various departments of the administration. It will be the object of the Cabinet to maintain, heretofore, relations with the Powers based on an *entente cordiale*, of which the Imperial Government are happy to be one of the pacific factors. This is equivalent to a declaration that the new regime will follow the policy of its predecessor in both relations and domestic affairs. The liberal and constitutional note here struck scarcely accords however with the distinctly religious character ascribed to the movement by the Sultan's Irade, accepting the resignation of the Hilmi Pasha Cabinet and granting full amnesty to the troops who took part in the rising. The Irade said:—"Our Empire being Moslem, thanks be to God, an Imperial Irade has been promulgated prescribing that the sacred laws, which are eternal and sublime, shall henceforth be observed with greater exactitude." And again, the Hatt-i-Hunayun (Imperial rescript), announcing the appointment of the Grand Vizier concluded with the injunction :—"I charge you to form a Cabinet to conform more directly to the sacred law and to maintain the Constitution and guard public order, thus assuring the security of all our subjects, Moslem and non-Moslem." Nevertheless it would be incorrect and unfair to describe the new state of things as a counter revolution in a purely reactionary sense. One indication in support of this view, that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, an ecclesiastical dignitary whose ability and integrity have always inspired the highest respect, does not stand aloof from the new movement although in full sympathy with the aims of the Young Turk movement. It would perhaps be more correct therefore to describe what has occurred as a revolt rather than a revolution. It begins to be clear that it has been brought about by a coalition of the Moslem leaders, the mainstay of the old regime and the Liberal Union which has always firmly advocated the establishment of constitutional government, but has nevertheless always jealously opposed the rival Committee of Union and Progress. One journalist has not inaptly described this as a singular coalition comparable only to a union of English Socialists and Tories for the attainment of some particular object. It remains of course to be seen whether the Moslem group or the Liberal Union will get the upper hand, and in this respect sinister rumours are afloat connecting the Sultan with the originator of the plot which resulted in the overthrow of the Young Turks and attributing to His Majesty reactionary views which he will seize every opportunity of furthering. The Sultan has received the leader of the Liberal Union to whom he expressed his good intentions emphasising the fact that the future welfare of the country required the principles of the Constitution to be observed in conformity with the Sheri (Sacred) Law. Herein lies a question of interpretation and application which may be found to clash with the principles of the Liberal Union. The question now generally asked is, will the Young Turks quietly accept defeat? All depends upon whether they have lost influence with the troops in the interior, particularly at Salonika and Adrianople. If the latter remain faithful to the Committee a conflict amounting to civil war must ensue between them and the Constantinople garrison. The Sultan has ordered the return to Yildiz of the strong force of troops recently removed from there and sent into the provinces by the late Government, and this of course is a measure which must be distasteful to the Liberals. In any consideration of the future course of events the Army will have to be largely reckoned with and the Army will generally be more or less under the influence of the religious element. To add to the difficulties of governing in the heart of the Empire under present circumstances the Grand Vizier is confronted by the existence of serious unrest in Macedonia, where the attitude of the Bulgarians is seriously menacing, while in Albania the movement in favour of autonomy has become extremely strong. The attitude of the Bulgarians also inspires uneasiness as unfortunately no settlement has yet been effected between that State and Turkey concerning the indemnity to be paid to the latter. It is feared that Prince Ferdinand may seize the opportunity afforded by the present distracted state of Turkey to withdraw Bulgaria's assent to the payment of an indemnity and to dispense, if need be, with Turkish recognition of Bulgarian independence. There have been reports of Bulgarian mobilization which are possibly premature, but there is no doubt that Bulgaria is preparing for eventualities. In Austria Hungary, too, the Turkish situation is regarded with grave misgiving. The present juncture is one in which it behoved Turkey, more than ever, to present a united front to the hungry enemies hovering about her flanks, instead of which the country is rent by the most serious internal divisions which may easily degenerate into the calamity of civil war. Turkey wants money, too, in order to carry out administrative reorganisation and other necessary reforms and to develop her internal resources. But it is very unlikely that any financiers of standing will be found to lend assistance to a state in Turkey's present predicament. The fall of the Young Turk party excites little sympathy in the French and continental Press generally. The *Temps* regards the movement which has come to a head as representing a violent protest not only against the occult dictatorship of the Committee of Union and Progress, but against the very principle of a radical policy tinged with Occidental ideas. These tendencies on the part of the new regime have been repudiated by the people with elemental force. Whereas the July revolution was organized by educated officers and Young Turks who had imbibed European views of life and government, the present rising is a popular movement promoted by the rank and file of the army, acting independently of their officers and in some cases in opposition to them, and by theological students. The revolt, therefore, represents the assertion of the Musulman tradition and the intervention of the people in the Turkish revolution.

(Concluded on page 6.)

HE DUTCH PRINCESS.

HOLLAND JUBILANT.

A Fine Healthy Child.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Telegrams from the Hague report that the ambers were crowded yesterday, and re- ved the announcement of the birth with d cheers and sent their congratulations to e Queen.

The Presidents of the Chambers dwelt on e manner in which the birth would strengthen e affection between the people and the nasty.

All classes are joining in the jubilations. ildren are parading the streets, singing and ving flags. May 10th has been appointed the special day of rejoicing.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A telegram from the Hague announces that e Prince-Consort registered the birth of the incess at the ordinary Registry. The child named Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhel- ua. Eye-witnesses at the Registry say that baby is a fine, rosy-cheeked and healthy ild.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Dutch vessels in the Hooghly were dressed t in flags to-day in celebration of the happy ent in Holland.

HE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

reetings to the New Sultan.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Sultan, who was heartily cheered by se crowds, attended the Selamik in the toric mosque of St. Sophia, where the dishah appeared for the first time for over a rter of a century.

The special feature was the sacrifice of half zen sheep in front of the Mosque, the being distributed amongst the poor.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Ministry of Twefik Pasha is regarded the best possible in the existing circum- nces, though it will probably be only nsitory.

The formation of a homogeneous Young k Cabinet would be premature, owing to absence of men of weight and experience.

EFFECT OF THE BUDGET.

Markets Buoyant.

ELAND FINDS A GRIEVANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

he markets are strong on the Budget, led Consols. The increase in the stamp duties the reduction of the Sinking Fund are less expected. The Unionists are preparing nuous opposition especially to the increase icenses.

LONDON, MAY 1.

he Irish Nationalists regard the increased s on whisky and tobacco as aimed at Ire- and will resist them to the utmost.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

e Maximum Tariff Provided.

LONDON, MAY 1.

dvices from Washington state that the ate Committee's subsitute Tariff Bill vides for the maximum tariff, consisting of dditional 25 per cent. "ad valorem" on all s to be applicable from the 30th March, 0.

t provides for a duty of 5 cents on ee and 10 cents on tea imported from ntries to which the maximum rate is lied.

RITISH COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Government Helps Experiments.

LONDON, MAY 1.

At a dinner of the British Cotton-growing sociation, held in Manchester last night, rd Crewe announced that the Government s prepared to relieve the Association of the st of the experimental work in the Colonies.

MULLAH'S FOLLOWERS DESERTING.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is rumoured at Aden that serious dissen- ons have broken out among the Mullah's llowers, that many have been killed in fight- g and that 1,000 have deserted to the British.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

The Kaiser's Programme.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Kaiser and King Victor Emmanuel ll meet at Brindisi on May 12.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Kaiser will spend twenty-four hours at enna on his return from Corfu.

CITY OF OSAKA LOAN.

Covered Ten Times.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The City of Osaka Loan has been covered ten mes.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Troops Retire from Tabriz.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Shah's troops have retired nine miles from Tabriz.

Four hundred Russian troops are quartered inside Tabriz, and 1,000 cavalry, with twenty-four guns, beyond the Ajtsai Bridge. Provisions are now coming in freely.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Shah has summarily dismissed Saad-ed-Dowlah, who was suspected of Constitutional leanings.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Funeral Pageant.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, states that the remains of the late Emperor have started for the western tombs, which are eighty miles distant. There is an imposing pageant two miles long.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Era of Prosperity Dawning.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Sir S. French, who presided at the dinner of the South African students at Frascatis Restaurant, emphasized the value of residence in England and interdependence of the Motherland and the Colonies. He said that the great reserves of South Africa must be developed, and laid stress on the extension of overseas trade.

Sir R. Solomon said that a new era of prosperity, peace, and contentment was dawning in South Africa, and remarked that he believed that a unification based on absolute equality of two races would be an accomplished fact in a few weeks.

GERMAN LABOUR MEMBERS IN LONDON.

Mr. Burns Denounces Scaremongers.

LONDON, MAY 2.

At the dinner given to the German Labour Members in London, Mr. Burns denounced journalists for provoking an Anglo-German war scare. The latter, he said, would be short-lived people. They were aware that scaremongers were the same who had lured them into the infamous Boer War.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY.

Four "Dreadnoughts" to be Built.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is announced in Vienna that Austria intends to build three or four "Dreadnoughts." She will, however, ask the Delegations for 500,000,000 crowns for increased expenditure on the army, largely on account of the military preparations in Bosnia.

LEPROSY IN NEW ZEALAND.

Cures by the Nastin Treatment.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The New Zealand Minister of Health yesterday paid a visit to the Leper Station, from which a Maori leper was discharged cured last year. He found there two other patients who have likewise undergone the Nastin treatment and have improved considerably.

STORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Huge Loss of Life.

LONDON, MAY 1.

One hundred and fourteen persons have been killed by the storm in the Southern States and sixty in Tennessee. The crops have suffered heavily.

HOLBEIN'S DUCHESS OF MILAN.

Suggested Purchase for the Nation.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Duke of Norfolk has sold Holbein's famous portrait of the Duchess of Milan to Messrs. Colnaghi for about £60,000. The "Times" says that Messrs. Colnaghi will contribute liberally if a national fund is started for the purchase of the picture.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The One Thousand Guineas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

Electra	1
Princess de Galles	2
Perola	3

Other Starters:—Maid of the Mist, Messaouda, Vivid, Curzola, Janfarie, Blue Cap and Appeal

Starting Prices:—

9 to 1 against Electra.
2 1/2 to 1 against Princess de Galles.
3 to 1 against Perola.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM.

Proposed Tour through India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The "Pioneer" states that it is now able to confirm a hint contained in a letter of its London correspondent, some time ago, relative to a possible visit of Sir Charles Wyndham to India next cold weather. Sir Charles has always had a wish to see the East and has now made up his mind to gratify that desire. It was at first his intention to come out merely as a globe-trotter, but yielding to the solicitations of many friends in this country, he has decided to bring out a company with him, including Miss Mary Moore. He intends to see the country leisurely, playing a night here and a night there, as he goes along, and in this way Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, Lahore, Agra, Delhi, and possibly some other towns will be visited. The company will include members of the original caste of the "Mollusc" and will probably arrive early in the new year.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

South India Planting Industry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. K. D. Ansted has been appointed to the Indian Agricultural Department as a Scientific Officer, to assist the planting industry in Southern India. He will arrive shortly and will be posted to Madras in the first instance.

SUSPECTED BENGALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

News by wire has reached the Government Railway Police, Sealdah, from Phullah Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, that two Bengalis, attired in the garb of Sanyasis, were travelling by train *en route* to Calcutta, and that their movements should be watched, which is being done by the Howrah Police, as the suspected men are residents of that place.

OFFICES AT DARJEELING.

Return to the Plains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The "Statesman" says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided upon sending back the offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Inspector-General of Jails, and the Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the plains, from Darjeeling, this season.

AFSARUDIN MAHOMED'S APPEAL.

Bail Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. P. L. Roy, Barrister, yesterday moved before Justices Caspersz and Ryves, on behalf of Afsarudin Mahomed, against the conviction and sentence passed by the Additional Magistrate of Dacca of one year's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and six months' simple imprisonment on the second.

Their Lordships directed the records to be sent for and a rule issued calling on the District Magistrate to show cause, on the ground that in this case there was no legal corroboration upon which a conviction could be sustained.

Pending the disposal of the rule, the petitioner was admitted to bail.

JUTE MILL ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. French, Sub-Divisional Officer, Barrackpore, disposed of a case in which Mr. W. Mackenzie, Manager of the Hajinagar (Naihati) Jute Mills was charged by Dukhi Ram, a mill-operative, with assaulting him on the 1st April, which led the coolies of the Mill to go on strike. The Magistrate fined Mr. Mackenzie Rs. 5, under Section 352, I. P. Code.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Permanent Addition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

It is anticipated that the Secretary of State will sanction the permanent addition of one Judge to the Calcutta High Court, as no legislation is required. The Court will thus consist of the Chief Justice and fourteen Puisne Judges.

BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

Nearing Termination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Evidence in the Barrah dacoity case has been concluded. Mr. Gregory, standing counsel, is addressing the Court for the Crown. The case is expected to finish on Monday.

MEDICINE is gradually gaining favour with Indian women aspiring for higher education and independent life. Five female candidates have passed the First Preliminary and Scientific M. D. Examination of the Calcutta University under the new regulations.

SHORT RIFLES FOR CAVALRY.

Rumour Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The "Pioneer" says:—There is no truth in the rumour which has been made public [in a Bombay paper, that 40,000 short rifles, purchased for the re-armament of the Indian Cavalry, have been lying for several years unissued in various arsenals about the country. When it was decided to replace the carbine with the short rifle, indents were sent Home and the re-armament of the cavalry has since proceeded steadily. All British regiments and half of the Indian Cavalry have the new weapon and more are being issued at the present time. As to the issue of the new pattern carrying equipment to the Indian Cavalry, a decision on this point has been delayed, and we should not be surprised if the old bucket once more came into favour. The 'Patterson' equipment, issued some years ago, must be almost worn out by this time, so that a change can now be made with advantage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

81st Pioneers.—Major C. E. Hendley, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel F. Churchill, deceased, dated 29th December.

121st Pioneers.—Major F. C. Laing Double Company Commander, 12th Pioneers, (the Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment), to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. G. Carnegy, appointed Commandant 107th Pioneers, dated 5th April

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.—Major A. T. Rowlandson, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Commdnd, vice Major H. F. Walters appointed Commandant, dated 21st March.

The following appointments are made:—88th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. B. Cotgrave, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major R. C. Bell, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Grant granted leave, or until further orders, dated 2nd April.

39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.—Major G. R. de H. Smith, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major W. D. Daunt granted leave, or until further orders, dated 14th March.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MAY 1.—Lieut-Col and Bt-Col Stokes, R H A, from Ambala.
Capt Timbrell, S and T Corps, from Lahore.
Capt Coningram, 33rd Punjabis, from Lucknow.
Lieut Pearse, 6th Gurkhas, from Abbottabad.
2nd-Lieut Bernard, 6th Gurkhas, from Abbottabad.
Major Cardew, 17th D C O, Lancers, from Meerut.
Lieut Campbell, S and T Corps, from England.
Col Templer, 25th Cav, from Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut Whittle, 15th Hus, from England.
Br-Genl Garratt, 3rd Div, Ambala, from England.
Major Parsons, 33rd Cav, from England.
Lieut Rathborne, 113th Inf., from Poona.
Lieut Lethbridge, 119th Inf., from England.
Capt Makins, 60th Rifles, from England.
Lieut-Col Krayer, Cant Magist, from England.
Lieut-Col Manson, 42nd Deoli Regt, from Deoli.

DEPARTURES, MAY 1.—Lieut Bennett, R A M C, to England.
Major Parsons, 33rd Cav, to Secunderabad.
Lieut Rathborne, 113th Inf, to Aden.
Capt Makins, 60th Rifles, to Jubbulpore.
Lieut-Col Krayer, Cant Magist, to Nasirabad.
Lieut-Col Manson, 42nd Deoli Regt, to England.
Major-Genl Martin, Comdg 2nd Div, to England.
Bt-Col Stokes, R H A, to England.
Capt Coningram, 33rd Punjabis, to England.
Major Ogilvie, I M S, to England.
Lieut Pearse, 6th Gurkhas, to England.
2nd-Lieut Bernard, 6th Gurkhas, to England.
Major Cardew, 17th Lancers, to England.
Lieut Campbell, S and T Corps, to Cawnpore.
Col. Templer, 25th Cav, to England.
Lieut Whittle, 15th Hus, to Muttra.
Capt Goff, R F A, to England.
Capt. Hill, R E, to England.
Br-Genl Garratt, 3rd Lahore Div, to England.
Capt Timbrell, S and T Corps, to Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Brigadier-General Wallace, Commanding the Jubbulpore Brigade, has four months' leave. Colonel Vizard, Manchester Regiment, to act.

Major Bayley, R.E., Military Works, has four months' leave.

Captain Hodgson, R.E, from leave, is posted to the Military Works, Quetta Division.

Lieutenant Trafford, 52nd Sikhs, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Lahore.

Lieutenant Robertson, 30th Punjabis, is appointed to the Assam Military Police.

IT is notified that the dress of all ranks of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles will continue to be assimilated, as far as possible, to that of the 60th Royal Rifles, future changes being conformed to.

MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS.

Judge's Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, retired Judge of the High Court, has written to the "Mussalman," a Mahomedan paper published in Calcutta, that he has been grossly misrepresented by the London "Times" special correspondent. He considers the Mahomedan his brother and would be glad to embrace him as such. His only wish is that Government would make no distinction between them.

STONE THROWING AT TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Numerous cases have been reported recently of stone throwing on the East India Railway as well as the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the miscreants in all cases, have escaped undetected in the darkness of the night. The Police, in spite of their best efforts to bring them to book, are unable to obtain any satisfactory clue.

POSTMASTER'S OFFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MAY 1.

The Postmaster of Lathi has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years for the offence of having issued bogus money orders amounting to five thousand and our hundred rupees.

THE KHALSA ORPHANAGE.

Sir Louis Dane and Panjabi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

In replying to the address of the Chief of Khalsa's Diwan, at the prize distribution of the Khalsa Orphange, Amritsar, Sir Louis Dane dealt with the controversy of Punjabi versus Urdu, and pointed out the difficulties of standardising the Panjabi language for educational purposes. Having spent so much of his district life in Central Punjab, he was, of course, bound to sympathise with the Chief of Khalsa's Diwan's desire to improve their language and enrich its literature.

"It has," he said, "a strong vitality, or it would have been crushed out of existence ere this, and therefore you may succeed in making it the dominant language of the Province for all purposes. But the time is hardly ripe for declaring that it shall be the medium of instruction throughout all the schools, if by that is meant that all school books shall be written in some standardised form of the language." He was afraid that Government must adhere to Urdu as a vehicle of general higher education, but that Urdu, he considered, should be made as simple as possible and should approximate as closely as might be to the spaken language of the people. While not wishing to dogmatise, His Honour's inclinations were in favour of classical Urdu. At the same time he was quite prepared to believe that a well thought out linguistic combination of Urdu and Punjabi was an attainable ideal, if only the leaders of thought would combine their efforts for the common good of the whole of the people.

Referring to the Sikhs and the Reforms, he said: "As to this, I can only say, that the importance of the Sikhs in this Province, in spite of the relative smallness of their numbers, has never been lost sight of and due representation will be secured for them on the new Legislative Councils, and on District and Municipal Committees. To the best of my belief they already secure a reasonable voice, and as the number of educated Sikhs increases so will their influence grow on all these representative bodies.

"I thank you for your expressions of loyalty to the British Raj and of good will to myself, and I wish the Chief of Khalsa's Diwan all success in its task of educating and improving the condition of Sikhs, whose interests the British Government must always have at heart."

KHULNA PLEADERS.

An Unjust Combination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Sensational telegrams are appearing in the "Bengalee" concerning the pleaders of Khulna refusing to appear before the Additional Munsiff. Yesterday they approached the District Judge, who rejected their petition, characterising the Pleaders, combination as unjust and their grievances as imaginary.

NETRA DACOITY.

Further Clue Obtained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The Diamond Harbour police have got a clue to the Netra dacoity in the shape of burnt cigarettes and torn letters found in the jungle about half a mile from Netra. The torn parts put together have given the police the name of the village in the 24-Purgannahs, where they are making enquiries.

THE TREATY WITH SIAM.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

I have received some information of the contents of the treaty signed on March 10 last in Bangkok by the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Paget, our Minister there. The original of the treaty was brought from Siam by Mr. Paget himself immediately after its signature, and was handed in by him at the Foreign Office early this week. The provision as to the cession by Siam of her rights in Kelantan and the other two Malay States has already been explained in your columns. A condition that British capital is to be found to aid in the construction of a railway in Siamese territory from Bangkok down to the frontier of these States (whence it is to be continued down the Malay Peninsula to join the present line running north from Singapore) is of enormous value to the development of the whole region. The capital, to the extent of 4,000,000l. sterling, will be obtained on the security of the Federated Malay States. The provisions of the treaty dealing with the jurisdiction over British subjects resident in Siam are those which will interest commercial men associated with that country. The existing Consular jurisdiction is not swept wholly away at once, as was the case in Japan. In regard to British subjects at present residing in Siam mixed tribunals called International Courts are for the present to have the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts. This system of International Courts, under which the British Consul sits with the Siamese judge, has been in existence in the North of Siam for twenty-five years past.

Those subject to it have mostly been Burmese and British Indians working in the Siamese teak forests in the north. As to British subjects who become resident in Siam after the signing of the treaty, these will be subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts, and when the Siamese codes, which have been in preparation for some years past, are completed the distinction between the two classes of British subjects will disappear, and all will be under the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts. Further, by way of guarantee, European advisers are to sit in all Courts in cases in which British subjects are parties, and where the British subjects are not Asiatics the adviser is to be the Judge. The distinction here is between persons of Indian and Chinese races who are British subjects and the Europeanborn British subject. Of the latter there are comparatively few, and all reside in Bangkok, while the British Indian and British Chinese population in Siam is very great indeed, and is scattered everywhere. In all cases appeals are to lie to the Supreme Court of Bangkok, and in this tribunal two European Judges at least must concur in the judgment. In return for these concessions all British subjects are to be relieved from the existing restrictions on the ownership of land, mines, &c. On the other hand, they become liable to the ordinary taxation of the country.

I am told that everyone concerned in the making of this treaty regards the elaborate and clumsy contrivance fos European advisers and European joint judges as merely temporary. Siamese sentiment is conciliated by these persons being officials of the Siamese Government, but when the codes are promulgated and have been in working order for some time, and Siamese judges have learnt from their European colleagues how to work them, there can be no doubt that these guarantees, which are probably prudent at present, will disappear and the Siamese get as full jurisdiction over foreigners resorting to her territory as Japan now has.

JOHN BULL'S NAVY.

England's Steel Walls.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD PIRRIE, K. P.

"In this interview with Mr. Harold Spender Lord Pirrie, head of the great Belfast yards of Harland and Wolff, gives his views on the present naval outlook. He accounts for the present acceleration in German construction, shows that our delay is not in the matter of capacity in construction, and reasons out the present decline of the industry in the United Kingdom. But he stands out boldly for the highest level of defence and security, and shows the wealth of our national resources."

Every one who knows Belfast knows also the vast shipbuilding works with which Messrs. Harland & Wolff have covered Queen's Island. All day long the din of the hammers ascends from that mighty hive of workers and those huge "slips" where eight big ships can be built simultaneously. These yards are now famed for producing the greatest of those floating palaces which carry humanity to and fro across the Atlantic. Queen's Island is a veritable community of shipwrights. Attached to it is a suburb with a population of 100,000 people, all, in some way or other, associated with the work. An average of some 10,000 men earning £18,000 weekly is employed on these vast enterprises, combined into one "grand army" by the splendid and magnificent audacity of men who bridge the ocean. From these yards have come all those great ships of the White Star Line so long the pride and wonder of the Atlantic. At the present moment, while so many other ship-yards are silent, there is no slackness on Queen's Island. The sturdy shipwrights of Belfast are at present engaged on two of the largest ships that any shipbuilder has yet attempted—two White Star leviathans, which, when they are finished, will be the largest vessels in the world, amounting to over 40,000 tons each. Without haste or rest the great work goes on.

THE KING OF QUEEN'S ISLAND.

The brain and heart of this enterprise—the true secret, perhaps, of its stability is to be found in that tough, cheerful Ulsterman whose fresh, open face and robust form belie his years—Lord Pirrie. Boy and man, from the time when he entered the yards as apprentice at the age of fifteen until the day when, almost precisely on his sixtieth birthday, he was made a Knight of St. Patrick at Dublin Castle, Lord Pirrie's life has been bound up with the Belfast ship-yards. He is a type, and a conspicuous type, of those great "industerials" who have built up the great shipping industry of England, and who with the breadth of their outlook, the generosity of their activities, and the multiplicity of their energies may be almost called "the statesmen of trade." Lord Pirrie is both a shipbuilder and a ship-owner on a colossal scale. He is a Privy Councillor, and has played a prominent part in the public life of Northern Ireland both as Lord Mayor of Belfast and High Sheriff of two Ulster counties. Born in Canada, he has a touch of the fresh genius of a new country both in his daring and his originality.

I found him sitting in the big board-room at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's London offices, hard at work at his correspondence. But he willingly put aside all other calls to discuss with me the great naval crisis of these days.

THE GERMAN DANGER.

"Personally," he said, "I think that the danger has been exaggerated. Of course, it is only my opinion,; but I think there is an element of scare in this talk about German building. What acceleration there has been is, I think, quite possibly to be honestly accounted for by the explanation given on high German authority—that the ships have been put forward in order to give employment in the empty shipbuilding yards of Germany. For, of course, there has been a great depression in German shipbuilding—a greater depression, I think, on the whole, than here; and it is only natural that those yards which are empty of ships should be eager to take in hand at once the work which has to be done at some time and may as well be done now. It is one of the German methods of dealing with the unemployed problem. Of course, I may be wrong—they may, of course, be deceiving us; but I do not see any absolute proof of that."

"But is not the scare due very largely to the fear that Germany can build more rapidly than England? It is on this that I should like your opinion. Do you think that Germany is beating England in its pace of turning out ships?"

"No, I do not think so. What has kept English ships back up to the present is that the government have first given the orders for the ships and their machinery, but have kept back the orders for guns, gun-mountings, and armourplating. The result has been that after the ships have been built, a long delay has been necessary before the guns can be made and tested—a very important and delicate operation. These things take almost as long as building the ship. But I am glad to see that the Admiralty are now making a change in their arrangements, and propose to give simultaneous order for the ships, the guns and the gun-mountings. That will mean much greater speed in building, and once that system is put into force, I think we shall find that we have no need to fear the rivalry of any other nation."

WHAT COULD ENGLAND DO?

"At a pinch, could England build as many "Dreadnoughts" as Germany? The country has also been alarmed at the revelations as to the number of big ships—of "Dreadnoughts" to use the current name—that have been laid down in Germany of recent years."

"I will take our firm as an instance. We could build two "Dreadnoughts" at once, and make machinery for four more. And if that is true of one firm alone, what could not be done by all the great shipbuilding yards in England combined? Why, there are yards idle in England at the present moment that could turn out a greater number of "Dreadnoughts" than all the German yards put together."

"And turn them out more rapidly?"

"Yes, and turn them out more rapidly—under the new system."

"Another thing that has frightened public opinion very much has been the alleged revelations as to the development of Krupp's yards and workshops. Do you regard that as very ominous?"

"Of course, it is impossible for me to dogmatise, but I can say this—that to my knowledge Krupp's development has been to a large extent for mercantile work as well as naval. Besides, of course, the German system of preparing gun-fittings and guns simultaneously with the ships has meant a corresponding development in Krupp's along with the laying down of the "Dreadnought" keels. That would happen in any case, even if there were no acceleration of building."

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

"Speaking generally, and turning for a moment from naval to ordinary shipbuilding, do you fear German competition more than any other?"

"No, I do not fear Germany. I remember once saying to the German Emperor, 'Sir I do not fear your competition,' to which he made a very sensible reply: 'There is no reason for you to fear us—we can advance together.' The German shipbuilding yards are more idle than ours. When they are at work, the German shipwrights are very able, steady craftsmen, possessed of many virtues, especially of endurance and industry, but we have perhaps as serious a competitor, if not more serious, in Japan. Besides, the Japanese have all the material resources of coal and iron ready to hand, while the Germans have to bring their raw material either from far inland or from England. The Japanese are doing wonders, and I am surprised that England is not more conscious of the very severe competition—quite right and friendly competition, proper commercial competition but still severe industrial competition—of Japan. The Japanese are now building for themselves, and they are building very good ships. In the Far East their ships are taking the place of ours on the Japan California route, and it is not impossible that the Japanese may finally possess themselves of the great shipping routes of that part of the world. There is no need to complain of that. But it is rather surprising that here in England nobody ever speaks of the competition of Japan. It is always the competition of Germany that people prefer to discuss."

THE RACE FOR SPEED.

"I attribute the success of my firm," he said quite simply and frankly, in answer to my questions "largely to the policy of scrapping old machinery. It has always been my habit to adopt new machinery whenever and as soon as I can. And then," he added, with a twinkle "I sell my old machinnery to my rivals."

"Do you believe in this great competition for speed? One seems to notice that you do not join in it quite so hotly as other shipbuilders."

"Of recent years," he replied, "I have never much believed in this keen competition for speed. From the moment that wireless telegraphy was introduced, I always recognised that a new element had arrived, and that speed was not as necessary. In the old days it was otherwise. I can remember a merchant saying to me of a certain ship, 'I found myself one day late in that ship—I lost £3,000 by that delay, and I shall never travel by that line again.' But nowadays a business man can sit on a ship crossing the Atlantic, can wire orders to his brokers, watch the markets, know the news—while all the time he is at sea. It is even conceivable that he may save money by staying on a ship, thanks to the absence of other diversions. In my opinion therefore, 'wireless' changed the whole position. I have advised, indeed urged, my firm's clients to act on that theory, and I think they have found it successful."

THE PRESENT DEPRESSION.

I passed to the wider aspects of the great shipbuilding industry. There is nothing that is more puzzling to special observers at the present moment than the great decline in shipbuilding. What is it due to? All manner of theories are put forward. Is it the slight raising of the Plimsoll line in English ships? Is it the change from wooden to steel ships? Speaking from considerable depths of ignorance, I put these questions to Lord Pirrie and waited for an answer. As brus[illegible]ed aside these as minor causes.

"The market," he said, "will adjust itself to these new conditions. Personally, I think it is a mistake for shipowners to load their ships to deep, and I expect that they will gradually find this out, and cease to do so. Their clients will discover that they suffer injury to their goods and cattle owing to this heavy loading, and ship-owners will respond to that discovery. There is a greater reason than that for the decline in shipbuilding."

"What is it?" I said.

"The real reason, in my mind, is the cessation of the period of great wars which lasted from 1897 right on to 1905, beginning with the Spanish-American War and ending with the Russo-Japanese. During that period you had a constant demand for ships from the belligerent nations to transport men and food to the seat of war. Liners were called off and converted into cruisers. Other ships were taken and used as food transports. There was a great diversion of ships from ordinary industry, and, in the meantime, new ships were built to take their place. Those new ships, built during the wars to take the place of ships called off for war, are now being digested, if I may say so, by the great ship-owning companies. The process will be gradual. As trade revives, all these ships will be wanted. Then shipbuilding will become again a prosperous industry."

"But the process will take time?"

"Yes, it will take time, and in the meanwhile the depression will go on. The only event that might revive it before that time, though it would lead to a greater depression in the long run, would be another war. I need not dwell upon that. I need not point out to you the danger which it involves."

WHAT OF AMERICA.

Our coversation passed to other aspects of the great industrial problem. Lord Pirrie, as every one knows at Belfast, is popular with his men. While other great shipbuilding centres have been torn by labour struggles, Belfast has been comparratively free. I could not help sounding him on this point.

"Oh," he said, "I always get on well with my men, even during the time of strike. I am human with them. Besides, I do not often resist demands for a rise in wages. I do my best for them, as for all other fellow human beings. But of course the industry has to be preserved. If unreasonable demands are put forward, the artisan class must not be surprised if their employers are a little more prompt than they would otherwise be in introducing labour saving machinery."

Lord Pirrie is a frequent visitor to America, and is in the very best possible position to compare the varied social systems of both sides of the Atlantic. Here I found he had a very definite opinion.

"If the United States adopted Free Trade to-morrow, it would be the greatest peril that our shipbuilding industry could have to face. If America allowed material for ships to enter free of duty, I question if it would not necessitate our having to establish branch shipbuilding yards there. I always have that possibility in view, and therefore keep my eye very keenly on the American tariff. The Germans are very wise to allow material for their shipbuilding industry to enter free of duty. It is perhaps the most formidable element in their competition with us. I should be very pleased if they would put on a tariff against material for their shipbuilding."

"How has the American crisis affected shipbuilding?"

"Very badly. It has been a very serious element in the depression. Take one single fact—there were 600,000 fewer emigrants last year to America. The unemployed were crowding back to Europe, and fighting on the quays to get into the ships. But the increase in the return passages did not make up for the serious diminution of emigrants from Europe. Millions were lost to the ship-owners, and the losses of the shipowners soon make themselves felt."

GREAT SHIPS OR LITTLE?

"One last question. Are you a believer in the great ship? Do you think that the future lies with ships like the 'Lusitania' and the 'Mauretania'?"

"I am strongly in favour of having the largest possible ship that the trade for which she is intended will support, and the ports between which she will go will accommodate. The larger the ship the greater the comfort for passengers, and the more profitable she is to work. As I have already said, however, I think speed can be bought too dearly, and excessive speed necessitates subsidies, to which I have always been much opposed."

I left Lord Pirrie feeling that I had conversed with a man of very wide outlook and rich experience, whose advice and discretion may be worth not a little to England at this crisis in her fortunes. Governments in perplexity might do worse than take counsel with such men as these, whose outlook extends over many seas and continents—those Ulysses of the modern world, who have seen many men and cities and are full of many devices.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Departure for Simla.

H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and Captains Lucas, Drummond, Carlton and Davies, left for Simla on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour before the time for departure. Among those present on the station at the time were the Nawab of Sachin, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Government, and Risaldar Bahadur Bhagwansing, Native A.-D.-C. After shaking hands with those present His Excellency entered his saloon and the special steamed out of the station at the time appointed.

THE hurricane in the New Hebrides, which wrought so much damage at Vila, appears to have been more severe in the group than was anticipated. Messrs. Burns Philp and Co. received a cablegram from Noumea to the effect that the hurricane had caused a good deal of damage. The firm's steamer "Tambo," which was cruising among the Islands, met the storm, but according to the cable, she arrived at Vila safely. The Government buildings at Vila were wrecked and the plantations destroyed. The tidal waves swept over the low lying country, leaving a scene of wreck and ruin in their wake. At one place the tidal inrush was 4 feet deep, and the inter-island vessels in the harbour were swept from their moorings and landed ome distance inland.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very much surprised when reading your article yesterday the 27th instant re: "Arabs Rising on the Tigris".

Of course your readers who are not acquainted with the real cause will, on the authority of the late American Consul, take the explanation and the other information given in the article as the truth and nothing but the truth.

Now, Sir, I have been also in Turkey and I take it that I have had more dealings with the Arabs and other subjects of His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey than the American Consul with all his vast experience, and I may inform you that the cause of the rising of the Arabs on the Tigris is not due to the arrival and exploring expedition of Sir W. Wilcocks; in fact it has nothing whatever to do with the irrigation scheme.

The sole cause is owing to the unjust means taken by the Governor of Busreh (who is in charge of the province up to Amara) in collecting the taxes and re-letting the land for cultivation, and this rising has been going on for the last 30 years to my knowledge. I was in Turkey and in the vicinity below Amara when the first rising took place 30 years ago; in fact I was on the steamer that Mr Gratten Geary went from Busreh to Bagdad in, and the information given in his book "Through Asiatic Turkey" regarding the customs etc. of the Arabs on the Tigris was obtained from me. I am therefore in a position to verify any information I give.

Secondly the American Consul wonders why the British gunboat stationed in Bagdad is not employed to take the mails up and down.

Well, I or anyone else with a grain of common sense would not ask that question. In the first place this gunboat is stationed at Bagdad to protect the British Residency. The boat is armed with a couple of machine guns mounted on the Paddle Boxes, and a few Martini Henri rifles, cutlasses, and boarding pikes; the crew comprises a Lieutenant Commander, a gunner, engineer, apothecary and about a dozen lascars all belonging to the Indian Marine.

Secondly should the gunboat be employed for this purpose of carrying the mails it would meet with the same opposition from the Arabs as the other boats and would of course return the fire as far as possible with the crew it has, and it is hardly necessary to point out the situation, when the British Government had commenced an attack on the subjects of the Sultan of Turkey.

It would mean that the British had taken up the cause of the Turks against the Arabs, and I ask you would it be safe for Messrs. Lynch's steamer to run on this part of the river afterwards.

You may depend on it the British Consul at Bagdad and Messrs. Lynch who are paid a good round sum for the working of the mails are satisfied that what they are doing is the only correct procedure and the matter is a Turkish question which the Turks must be allowed to settle themselves.

I may add that I was in Bagdad in the beginning of last year, 1908, and the Arabs had commenced attacking the steamers and that was before the arrival of Sir W. Wilcocks, and I can assure you the irrigation scheme has nothing whatever to do with it.—Yours, etc.

M. HENRY DAWE
Foreman, G. I. P. Ry., Parel.

AN ABKARI QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. P. B. Dantra's letter addressed to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, that appears in your issue of the 29th instant on the Abkari question, shows that the Government officers not only in the Abkari questions act on the view they have erroneously conceived on matters before them for disposal but likewise they do so in other questions affecting other matters. Mr. Dantra's assertions as set forth cannot be questioned as they are founded on his experience and facts. Any question of a complicated character whether practical, political or fiscal in reference to any act, if not satisfactorily adjudicated ought to be submitted to a higher tribunal, despite the ruling of the local Government enabling them to exercise their discretionary power in such cases and thereby not allowing the dissatisfied petitioner to approach a higher tribunal, the local Government's decisions to be taken as final and non-appealable. Thus it is, that the administration of justice, the very spirit of the British constitution is miscarried and the very intention of the British laws subverted. Mr. Dantra has been struggling since the passing of the new Abkari Act so redolent with flagrant wrongs and highly prejudical to the well being of the poor Bhandarees and workers in general, and his efforts have proved abortive, and the new system of farming liquor and taxing raw toddy has continued in force. I cannot but admit that the new system has to a great extent checked the malpractice of illegal distillation both of mowra flowers and toddy, but at the same time it has struck a crushing blow at the root of rural happiness of the hardy denizens of the talukas whose bucolic bout, which served them as fillip after their heavy toil and invigorated their fagged system have now perforce resorted to imbibe some strong drink called "rasi bewra" so deleterious in effect. Of course it is in justice to these people the butt of the legislation that such questions require to be thoroughly sifted in all their bearings and not only looked into their fiscal points. None would deny that the new Abkari Act, although it has wrested the right of tapping toddy trees free, situated on the lands granted to several citizens by the East Indian Company, has yet considerably augmented Government revenue and effected other desirable changes, but with all that, it has unjustly heavily taxed raw toddy an innocuous beverage that exhilerates but does not intoxicate. I have known of a case fought out triumphantly by a Parsee Jagirdar, affluent and erudite, for an unjust tax on his village. After hard and persevering efforts and with all the drawbacks he experienced in India he at length after a toil of eighteen years succeeded is having the unjust assessment abolished by the Secretary of State. Hence it is highly necessary for the unbiassed administration of justice and correct interpretation of law, that all cases involving intricacies and other pugnacious points, the petitioners of them to be freely allowed to submit their representation to the higher tribunals 'causea Justitiæ'.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

STAMP BOOKLETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the deficient supply of postage stamp booklets to the public?

As we are aware, these booklets are more convenient to carry, and are preferred by the public to the loose stamps.

It appears that the postal department keeps a very poor supply of these booklets, and consequently the public is being disappointed on good many occasions. The postal department holds an unique position amongst other departments of Government, and is always in front to give every convenience to the public.

Will not the authorities kindly see to this and issue the booklets in large numbers so as to prevent disappointment to the public?—Yours, etc.

A. E. MISTRI.

LACE MAKING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be very grateful if you will ask through the medium of your paper if any one can recommend me any mission in India where the mending of real lace is undertaken at a reasonable rate.—Yours, etc.

M. F. H.

MR. ROBERTS, of Messrs. Watts and Company, has been elected President of the Punjab Trades Association for the current year.

THE Syndicate of the University of Madras has resolved to treat the certificate for having passed the High School examination for European schools as an accepted certificate under University Regulation 180.

BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

THE writer of the "Bombay letter in Capital" this week, among other things says:—Sir George Clarke leaves for Simla on Saturday and will not, as I told you last week, return to his satrapy until the middle of June when the Government will have reassembled at Poona. This means that the short Mahableshwar season will be robbed of its chief interest, and economists are not wanting who think it a good opportunity to abandon, once and for all the Deccan hill as a seat of administration. Of all the Governments of India, that of Bombay is the most peripatetic. Others, from the Supreme [illegible] the to the latest formed—the Ebassam—[illegible] the down with two shifts, the dislocation [illegible] content thereby involved being bad enough [illegible] of routine science. Bombay, as if to exc[illegible] in all con- against bureaucratic restless[illegible] popular fury less than four changes. Th[illegible] indulges in no at the capital; the long [illegible] there is the winter session and the spring and an[illegible] summer session at Poona; war. At the last [illegible] autumn sessions at Mahableshwar supposed to b[illegible] named station the officials are which they [illegible] "in camp." It is a pious fraud conscience [illegible] deem a sufficient compromise with a [illegible] as pliable as a Connaughtman's.

* * *

The unnecessary and inexcusable extravagance of the caravans to Mahableshwar has been admitted by more than one Governor, especially since the time of Lord Harris, and it is notorious that Sir George Clarke, more than any of his predecessors, has acknowledged the justice of the popular discontent. After he lost his wife there in October last a private dislike was added to a public objection, and we quite made up our minds that no "camp" episode would this year separate the Bombay and Poona seasons. If the death of his daughter had not upset all his plans, I believe the Governor would have realised the popular expectation By remaining at the capital until the end of April, and employing the whole of May in touring the provinces, he would have broken the old Sybarite tradition of a retreat in spring to the indolent seclusion of a distant hill, and thus taken the first stage towards the ultimate abandonment of Mahableshwar as a seat of Government. It is of course possible that his visit to Simla will produce the same effect; we ardently hope it will, for there is absolutely nothing to be said in favour of the two yearly trips to Mahableshwar even from a purely bureaucratic point of view. They had their origin in personal indulgence and have been continued from the same unheroic motive.

* * *

The Viceroy has put at the disposal of the Governor of Bombay, Craigh Dhu, the house occupied last year by General Scott, the dethroned Military Member. It will be more like a secretariat than a private residence during Sir George Clarke's stay, for, in addition to his personal staff, he is taking up two Secretaries who will be busily employed on several outstanding problems nearly affecting the future of this city. In this connection the Governor is just as conveniently placed at Simla as if he were buried in the obsolete prolixity of shade at Mahableshwar. He will have his private wire, and be in a far better position as far as communication goes than Lord Reay, who spent a month at Simla twenty years ago. Like our present ruler, the Dutch Chief of the Clan Mackay, took a serious view of his responsibilities, and the Olympian frivolities bored him so that he did his best to avoid them. His Private Secretary had a pretty rough time taking notes of the portentous resolutions which were made the excuse for his absence from the gaieties of Lord Dufferins' Court. The butterflies of Simla did not mind the neglect, for Lady Reay, a dashing leader of fashion, by her magnificent abandon more than made up for the exclusiveness of her husband. If the curious reader would get a vivid impression of Lady Reay in those far-off days, he should consult the scrap book of the Bombay Gymkhana, the pages of which were made illustrious by the sketches of Mr. F. F. Macrae, an amateur, who had clearly missed his profession. He gave up to commerce what was meant for art, and art of a kind that placed Phil May among the immortals, But this is a digression.

* * *

The secret history of Lord Reay's visit has yet to be written. Mr. Grattan Geary, who knew all about it, and could have given a narrative full of attractive allusiveness, is dead. Mrs. Geary, however, who wields a facile pen, is still alive and in close association with the Reay's. Perhaps she will some day add a picturesque page to the story of Bombay. Whatever took Lord Reay to Simla, it could hardly have been a matter of such far-reaching consequence as that on which Sir George Clarke is sure to be consulted by Lord Minto. The Bombay Mahomedans were to have held a meeting yesterday to protest against the uncertainty in which Mr. Hobhouse has left the question of Mahomedan representation on the enlarged Councils which will be called into existence by Lord Morley's India Councils Bill. Reassurances from Simla persuaded them to abandon the project for the present at any rate. Mr. Everard Cotes who among all the "Simla correspondents" appears to be most in the confidence of the Government of India, telegraphed the information that Mr. Hobhouse had been misunderstood, and the Mohomedans had taken alarm at a mere bogey. The Viceroy adhered to the view he expressed in the despatch of October, a view which Lord Morley had endorsed and the Mahomedans themselves warmly received. It was expressed in the following terms:—"Our view is that in Provinces where election by a regular Mahomeden electocate is feasible that method should be adopted; that Mahomedan Associations should be made use of where electorates cannot be formed; and that nomination by Government should be resorted to where neither of the first two methods is practicable. It will be for the Local Government to determine, in consultation with the leaders of the Mahomedan community, which plan should be adopted." There is no intention to depart from this position, nor did Mr. Hobhouse suggest the smallest deviation. Sir George Clarke enjoys the confidence of the Bombay Mahomedans exactly the same degree as he enjoys that of the Hindus, Parsees and Europeans, and a word from him is enough to allay anxiety. I have reason to believe that the word was spoken in private to the Kazi, hence the retreat from a position that might easily have provoked an outbreak of fanatical violence. It does not take much to drive Mahomedans and Hindus into conflict in this City. Bombay is in fact not unlike Belfast, and a dangerous tendency has been showing itself to get the Mahomedans to regard themselves as ill-treated loyalists, who are being sacrificed to clamorous disloyalty. We hear a lot about the tyranny of Mr. Gokhale, who is supposed to have put the comether on Lord Morley, the Viceroy, and the whole Government of India. There are not wanting editors and publicists to represent him as a political abomination, whose aim is to destroy both the British and the Mahomedans. This is playing with gunpowder and it increases a hundredfold the difficulties of peaceful administration. In the circumstances the visit of Sir George Clarke to Simla is opportune. All parties are convinced that the Viceroy lays great store by his opinion and advice; and all parties are unanimous that no counsel could be inspired by greater impartiality or a desire to alleviate political distress and promote a spirit of mutual concession between sectaries, who can never be fused into a brotherhood. Blood and vinegar, they say, will not mix; no more will Hindus and Mahomedans, but they can be made to flow in peaceful parallel streams by a just appreciation of their differences and a nice adjustment of their claims. During his rule in Bombay Sir George has made these conditions his careful study, and the special knowledge he will bring to their discussion will help Lord Minto to strenghten the case which Lord Morley will eventually present to the Lords.

* * *

I have said that there are certain outstanding problems of local administration with which the Governor will probably deal during his seclusion at Simla. One of the most important is the proposed amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act. Some time ago a Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council was appointed to amend certain enactments and repeal others. It tackled the Port Trust Act, which nobody thought wanted amendment, and, after much deliberation, proposed to alter the constitution so as to provide seats for the Agents of the two Railways serving Bombay. To meet the objection that this would result in a preponderance of railway interests on the Board, it was subsequently proposed to increase the number of Trustees from twelve to sixteen, of whom ten should be nominated to include four Indian members. At present five Trustees are elected by the Chamber of Commerce; and seven, of whom three are natives, nominated by Government. Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust, opposes the amendment tooth and nail. The proposed enlargement, he declares, is not justified. It will delay the transaction of business, increase the expenses, in no way make for efficiency, and embarrass the settlement of disputes."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

SERIOUS OFFICIAL REVELATIONS OF UNFITNESS.

The Parliamentary Commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies under the presidency of M. Delcasse, to enquire into the state of the French Navy simultaneously with the investigations being made by an official commission of naval and military experts has been pursuing its work of inspection with results that must astonish and grieve every patriotic Frenchman. All the statements made by Admiral Germinet last December regarding the shortage of ammunition in the fleet are corroborated. Extraordinary accounts are published concerning the condition of the ammunition factories and in particular of the Ordnance School at Toulon. The workshops and laboratories in the melinite department are not only dilapidated and antiquated, but actually in the highest degree unsafe. Rooms in which no heat of any kind is supposed to penetrate are inadequately guarded against the rays of the sun, while in others there is an intolerable want of air and ventilation. The taps through which the melinite passes are old and worn and in some cases are kept in place by "bits of string."

The work being done in connection with the French "Dreadnoughts" was found to be satisfactory, but vital defects were discovered in the case of the three 15,000 ton battleships stationed at Toulon. In the case of the "Justice," which was completed only in 1907, the boiler plates are burned through, and she will have to be re-boilered. This operation will occupy several months. A sister ship of the same age and series, the "Liberte," has for more than a year been without her auxiliary engines and is also in urgent need of repairs. Similar defects in the case of other ships are hinted at.

THE FRENCH BUTTON-WORKERS' STRIKE.

There has been a serious recrudescence of rioting among the strikers in the pearl button manufacturing industry in the Mern district (Oise). The men accuse the employers of shifty and evasive tactics and claim a wages tariff equal to that paid at Andeville, the highest rate in the region. Two or three factories, including the residents of the employers, were wrecked and the stock of pearl buttons scattered on the ground in every direction. Very serious encounters ensued between the strikers and the military, in which there were several badly injured on both sides, but the troops notwithstanding the greatest provocation refrained from firing. Several ringleaders were arrested and their release will no doubt be demanded as usual by the strikers as one of the conditions of their returning to work.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

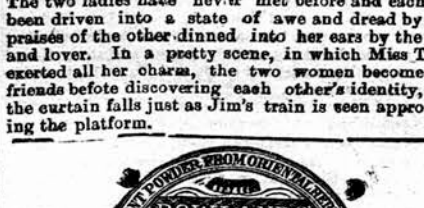
A SUFFRAGIST FAIR.

Miss Ellen Terry in a New Role.

Caxton Hall has rarely, if ever, looked prettier than it did the other day, when the three days' "Green, White, and Gold Fair" of the Women's Freedom League was opened by Miss Ellen Terry. The colour of the League lend themselves readily to artistic decoration, and as the entire scheme was carried out by Miss Edith Craig, it need hardly be said that most effective use was made of them. Garlands of green leaves, brightened with red and yellow roses, played a conspicuous part, and all round the hall in which the stalls were displayed hung banners, each adorned on one side with a green Holloway Gaol surrounded by golden broad arrows and on the other with the name of a "martyr" to the cause, starred once, twice, or thrice to show the number of her imprisonments. The colour scheme was carried out not only in the decorations, but in the dresses of the stallholders and all other ladies taking part in the work of the bazaar. The costumes, though alike in tints, were, however, of various ages and countries, fifteenth-century English appearing to be the favourite, Miss Ellen Terry herself appearing in a becoming head-dress of this period.

Mrs. Despard, the president of the League, occupied the chair at the opening ceremony, and explained that the object of the League, which was composed of women of all classes and all shades of political opinion, not merely the electoral enfranchisement, but the freedom of women. Miss Terry, in declaring the bazaar open, expressed the hope that it would be a great success, and that when she paid her last visit—she hoped to come every day—she would find all the beautiful arrangement around them gone because it had all been sold. In addition to stalls of toys, fancy goods, linen, ladies' outfits, &c., all offered at remarkable prices, there were two rooms devoted to women's handicrafts. Miss Ada F. Hines, painted miniatures, Miss Tita Brand gave an exhibition of weaving with the Brema loom, and artistic enamels, filigree work jewellery, and metal work were shown by Mrs. Whipple, Miss Rheinhardt, Mrs. Palotta, and Mrs. F. A. Jonas.

The fair was, however, strongest in its "side-shows." Variety entertainments were given at intervals throughout the day by the Actresses' Franchise League, among the performers being Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Esme Hubber, Mr. Dawson Millward, Miss Sara Brooke, and Max Darewski. Simultaneously in another room a series of little dramas was enacted, interspersed with exhibitions of ju-jitsu, recitations, and dances. The amusing and appropriate little play "How the Vote was Won," by Miss Cicely Hamilton and Mr. Christopher St. John, was performed twice, and Miss Cicely Hamilton also introduced in the form of some excellent mechanical "waxworks" a laughable and good-humoured skit on the Women's Anti-Suffrage League. By far the most notable on the programme was, however, a little one-act play by Miss Margaret Young, the cast of which was composed of Miss Ellen Terry and Miss Portia Knight. It is called "At a Junction," and the scene is laid in a railway waiting-room. The "dramatis personæ" are a popular actress (Miss Terry) and her son Jim's sweetheart (Miss Knight). The two ladies have never met before and each has been driven into a state of awe and dread by the praises of the other dinned into her ears by the son and lover. In a pretty scene, in which Miss Terry exerted all her charm, the two women become fast friends before discovering each other's identity, and the curtain falls just as Jim's train is seen approaching the platform.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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

R. G. A. VS. THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

THE last match in the second round of the tournament was played at Marine Lines, Bombay, before a big crowd on Saturday, and was one of the best games played in the competition so far. It was a hard-fought and fast match in which there were many exciting incidents and the Gloucesters owed their narrow win by a single goal only to the exceptional soundness of their defence. Teams:—

GLOUCESTERS:—Goal, Pte. Seymour; backs, Pte. Bennett and Lce.-Cpl. Burrows; halves Pte. Brown, Pte. Hart and Pte. Smith; forwards, Lce.-Cpl. Stait, Pte. Harris, Lce.-Cpl. Hodson, Lce.-Cpl. Wilson, and Cpl. Cavanagh.

R. G. A.:—Goal, Gunner Hurley; backs, Sergt. Watts and Gunner Southcott, halves, Bombr. Bolton, Cpl. Hunt and Bombr. Heaney; forwards, Gunner Burke. Captain Moberley, Lieut. Brooke, Gunner Turner and Sergt. Reynolds.

The Gunners had the better of the opening exchanges, their forwards going off at a great pace and very nearly scoring on the left wing. The left wingers were both very fast but relied too much on their pace, one man trying to go through by himself when a little passing would have been more effective. The right wing lost chances by wild shooting. Presently the Gloucesters began to have a little more of the game, but the Artillery having one back lying just behind the halves their inside forwards were continually pulled up as off-side. After Wilson had nearly got through for them Brooke went off well for the Gunners but was pulled up just short of the circle. Neither set of forwards was showing much combination and relied principally on hard rushes. It was an interesting game, however, for the Gloucesters were now getting just as much of it as the Gunners, but their forwards lost a good many chances by being too far up. At the other end the Gloucester defence was always very sound, their backs repeatedly clearing with hard clean drives. Burke got away for the Artillery in a promising style on the extreme right and Brooke taking his centre should have opened the score, but shot yards wide.

Half-time score:

R. G. A. 0
Gloucesters 0

The opening of the second half was both fast and even, the game moving rapidly from end to end. Twice Hurley saved well for the Gunners but the Gloucester backs usually managed to intercept the ball before the Artillery forwards could take a shot. Seymour, their goalkeeper, however miskicked the ball once and the right wing was very nearly in. After several minutes play at the other end. Moberley and Burke came down at a great rate, and Walts only nipped in just in time to clear. The ball was carried straight to the other end and Wilson scored well from close quarters. The Gunners now played their hardest to equalise and some exciting minutes followed. The Gloucesters were just as keen, and Hurley ran out and took the ball almost from the toes of Hodson who went full tilt into the net. Moberley took the ball back again but was well stopped by the back, the pace which had been very warm slackened a little towards the close, but the Gunners still tried hard and when the whistle went were still attacking after Brooke had very nearly equalised.

Final score:

Gloucesters .... 1 goal
R. G. A. .... nil.

PROGRAMME OF THE THIRD ROUND.

The matches in the third round of the tournament will all be played at Marine Lines and on the following dates:—

May 3. Educational Society Old Boys vs. Grant Medical College.
" 4. Y. M. C. A. vs. Pioneers "A."
" 5. Cheshire Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
" 6. Gloucester Regt. vs. Northampton Regiment.

The semi-final round will be played on May 8 and 10 and the final on May 12.

CHESS.

All-India Championship Tournament.

The following are the results of the games played in this tournament on Friday:—

Mr. P. P. Grieve beat Mr. A. S. Taraporewala.
Mr. K. B. Meherji Rana beat Mr. D. W. Innes.
Mr. R. D. Unwalla beat S. B. Joshi.
Mr. H. E. Bamji beat Ratansey Valji.

The game between Mr. R. B. Guzder and L. N. Karle was drawn.

HYDERABAD INTER-SCHOOL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 26.

THE above match was played last Saturday evening and was nothing short of a walk-over for the Nizam's College, who scored three goals in the first innings and one in the second. The Grammar School team was practically nowhere, and was composed mostly of boys under fourteen years of age. Akin to Egyptain darkness, the disparity between the contending teams was actually felt. The School team could never have entered for the finals, except for the Government High School team being disqualified. From start to finish the Nizam's College had it all their own way and there was nothing particularly of interest to the large number of spectators who crowded there. It is necessary to observe that for the St. George's Grammar School, Willie Gardiner and James Strelly did exceedingly well, and if they were only backed up by a few more of their mettle, the chances would have been against an easy win for the College. I mean no disparagement to the other players, who, young as they were, did the best they could and took their defeat without any show of bad grace. On the close of the game, Dr. Siraj-ul-Hasan, the Director of Public Instruction, presented the Cup to Trimbak Canaran, captain of the winning team, and a medal each to the other players. Willie Gardiner, captain of the losing team, was decorated with a medal which was by far the best of the lot. Dr. Siraj-ul-Hassan made no speech and the winning team looked disappointed at not getting its meed of praise. The cup and medals were of silver, for which Father Garbelli paid over a hundred rupees. It was kind of the Rector of All Saints' Institution to have inaugurated the Inter-School Football Tournament. The cup will have to be played for three consecutive years when it will become the property of the successful team. Father Garbelli, during the coming season, will hold a cricket tournament, restricted to local schools, for which he will also offer a cup and medals, The idea is an excellent one, as it will revive some enthusiasm for cricket.

COLONEL Murray, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, will proceed on eight months' leave in July, his tenure of the appointment expiring on the 28th March, 1910.

THE continuance of the employment of convict labour at the Curzon Park, Mysore, at the enhanced cost of Rs. 975 per annum has been sanctioned. The question of substituting free for convict labour will be considered when the Inspector-General of Prisons can find more remunerative work for the prisoners.

A STRIKE of 'dhobies' is in progress at Barrackpore, where the Municipality has levied a license-fee of one rupee per month on every 'dhobi,' payment of six months' fees to be made in advance. The matter assumes a serious aspect, in view of the fact that a few cases of cholera have recently occurred in the neighbourhood, when a strike of dhobies' must prove a menace to the public health of the locality.

BARRAH DACOITY TRIAL.

Sensational Incident.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND A WITNESS.

This case was continued at the High Court, Calcutta, on Tuesday before the Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice, Justices Mukerji and Carnduff.

On the Court re-assembling after the luncheon interval, the witness Salim was further cross-examined by Mr. R. C. Sen. He said: During the midday adjournment I went to the rest room in this Court. I did not talk to any one. I did not talk to two police officers, I was not standing near them. I went to the lavatory downstairs, I did not go half way downstairs and then came up again. No police officers went with me. Two police officers went before me. They did not talk to me,

When the dacoits fired the whole place was full of dense smoke?—Yes.

There was great confusion, everyone running in different directions to save their lives?—Everyone did not run away. Some were engaged in the struggle.

Was the struggle going on when the firing took place?—Yes. On the scuffle ceasing the firing ceased.

The struggle was going on all the time the fire was going on?—Yes.

Can you read Bengali?—No.

Have you any papers in your pocket?—No. I have a comb and one or two other little things.

Did you say in the lower Court "Some of the dacoits I saw are now in the dock?—No. What I said was I could indentify one and if I saw others I could recognise them.

Witness then said: I identified the second accused in the Dacca jail. Others went in before me. Those who went in before me stayed there. We were taken in one by one. When I identified the second accused he had a few hairs on his chin.

By Mr. K. P. Basu: When I saw the dacoits' boat it was going up stream.

Re-examined by Mr. Gregory: At the jail the head constable was 20 to 25 feet from where I was standing. I don't know what he was there for.

Chief Justice's Cross-examination.

To the Chief Justice: Both bhadralog and chotalog were mixed up with the accused in the jail. There were 17 or 18 bhadralog and 10 or 12 chotalog.

The Chief Justice: You remember being asked a question to-day about your statement before the Magistrate that Abad Ali crossed first.

Witness: All that I told the Magistrate is true except that Abad Ali crossed first. As regards that I made a mistake.

The Chief Justice: This is a very serious matter. When did you first learn you had made a different statement before the Magistrate?

Witness: I remembered it when I came here.

The Chief Justice: It is impossible.

Witness: I am speaking what is true.

The Chief Justice: Try and think.

Witness: I remembered it after I came to this Court.

The Chief Justice: Do you remember your deposition being read over and explained to you by the Magistrate?

Witness: It was read over and explained to me by the peshkar.

The Chief Justice: Did you then explain you had made a mistake?

Witness: At that time I did not recollect so well.

The Chief Justice: You did not recollect them but you recollect now?

Witness: The fact was no one asked me about it and I did not tell any one.

The Chief Justice: The deposition was read over to you?

Witness: Yes.

The Chief Justice: Did you recollect it?

Witness: At that time I did not recollect, and that is why I did not say so.

The Chief Justice: How do you know to-day that you had said that before the Magistrate?

Witness: When I was told about the circumstances of the incident I remembered it,

The Chief Justice: Told where?

Witness: Questions were put to me here regarding the circumstances attending the incident and then I was reminded about it.

The Chief Justice: How do you know you had said that before the Magistrate?

Witness: I remembered it.

The Chief Justice: Were you reminded about this by any one before you came to Court?

Witness: No.

The Chief Justice: Did you ever have your deposition read over to you after the inqury by the Magistrate?

Witness: It was not read to me after it was read and explained to me by the peshkar.

The Chief Justice: When it was read by the peshkar was this mistake in it?

Witness: I don't remember. I cannot say whether the mistake was there or not.

The Chief Justice: Then what makes you say that the mistake was there?

Witness: I can say there was a mistake because questions were put to me about our crossing. I remember I crossed in the ferry along with Abad Ali.

The Chief Justice: Stand down but don't leave the Court-room.

Hanif, Shamsher and Ramrad Bepari were then tendered for cross-examination but were not cross-examined.

Sirish Chunder Roy, the next witness said he was a talukdar. He came from Dhamrai. There was a panchayet there. He was president of the panchayet but resigned because he did not go to the river bank in connection with the Barrah dacoity. After this occurrence there was an investiagtion at Dhamrai.

Cross-examined by Mr R C Sen: He had no gun. The head constable did not come to his house, but sent a man to call him. He went in the direction of the corpse and the head constable went in the direction of the dacoit's boat. A lot of respectable people there had houses on to river side.

At the rising of the Court the Chief Justice directed the witness Salim who had been ordered to say in court, to attend daily.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	7	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	20	17	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	5	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	15	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	19
Total	69	60	157
This day last year	73	62	155
Do. 1907			110

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 1st, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	48	61	10
B	259	203	26
C	78	51	9
D	55	59	8
E	241	73	10
F	179	6	1
G	80	1	1
Total to date	940	454	65
Total rats killed			1,394

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is likely to make a tour in the Kagan Valley this summer.

A WAITING CITY.

"THE largest village in Europe." That is what The Hague used to be called in the seventeenth century, writes H. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail." The gibe was technically justified by the fact that the Dutch capital never had walls, and was, therefore, never a town in the mediæval sense. When Napoleon contemptuously tossed the crowns of conquered countries to his brothers and friends, Louis Bonaparte became King of Holland, and gave his capital the right to call itself a town. But it was too late. The Hague could not shake off its character. It has never become a metropolis. "The largest village in Europe" it remains to this day.

This is no reproach to The Hague, but, on the contrary, its principal charm. There is here none of the hustle and bustle of the modern city. The current of life flows as lazily as a Dutch canal. Electric street cars, an excellent service in all directions, do their best to create an atmosphere of strenuous up-to-dateness, but all in vain. They make a noise, it is true. The streets in the centre are so narrow that they must continually ring their warning bells. But the impression they leave is rather one of cheerful fussiness than that of really being in a hurry.

In this hot April sunshine the crowds in the streets are loafing luxuriously along as if the Plein, the big square which forms the centre of The Hague, were the Puerta del Sol in Madrid. Around the Vyver (pronounced Fifer), the large pond close by, with Government offices in warm, old red brick backing on to it, the trees are just breaking into leaf, and though the famous wood (the Bosch) is still black, yet it is very pleasant indeed to stroll through its avenues and alleys under a sky of deep, delicious blue.

As one looks down the narrow Spuistraat and Lange Poten, which together form the chief shopping thoroughfare, the signs and the shopfronts, the flagstaffs, and the quaint, varied architecture, all jumbled up together, wear in the brilliant sunlight quite a Southern, almost an Eastern, air. There is always a crowd here. Spuistraat is scarcely wider than a big man could stretch with extended arms. There have been proposals from time to time to widen it. There was one lately. But the people of The Hague are stolidly conservative. So their main thoroughfare is still merely a village street, and long may it remain so!

Further from the centre there are fine, wide streets of pleasant villas and prim rows of houses, uniform without being dull (a secret our English builders might well be sent here to learn), with three borders and strips of grass to make a refreshing oasis in the centre of the road. Both in house building and in furniture and decorations the Dutch of to-day are far ahead of us. The mansions of the older residential quarters, such as the Mauritskade, were the older families live, remind one often of early or mid-Victorian interiors. But in the newer parts, where the younger generations have their homes, one feels at once the influence of L'Art Nouveau. It has not here been carried to an extreme. Dutch commonsense prevented that. But there is a lightness of design and a tastefulness in colour and a general preference for forms and hues which express quietly the joy of life. The Dutch character is undergoing a gradual transformation becoming less "dour" and Calvinistic and utilitarian. This is one of the signs of the change.

Perhaps in time their national physiognomy will alter also. It is a delicate matter to touch upon, but, with all the admiration possible for their art and their history and their solid character, no one couldsay the Dutch are a handsome people. They never have been. In all the pictures by early Netherlandish painters you do not see a single attractive face. There was a wonderful exhibition of works by these painters at Burges a few years ago. It was a perfect nightmare of ugliness. I would not for the world accuse the modern Dutch of being ugly, but one seldom sees in Holland vivacity of expression, the dainty, grace and beauty of women, the exquisite charm of childhood, the well-turned features of good-looking men.

Down at Scheveningen, which stretches its celebrated mile-long promenade alongside the tumbling North Sea waves only a couple of miles from The Hague, one can walk through the fishermen's quarter and marvel at seeing every face cast in the same impassive mould. In their round, almost peakless caps their long black double-breasted jackets, their wide black trousers, and black velvet shoes, they walk slowly and heavily with a scarcely imperceptible roll, and with no more expression in their square, weather-beaten faces than if they were carved out of some very hard, unyielding wood. All the same, they are, like their countrymen generally, a kindly and courteous folk, always ready to oblige the stranger (if the stranger on his side, willing to pay).

THE DUTCH WOMEN.

Dutch women especially are full of gracious amiability. They know the secret of the ready smile. Even the solemn, stolid countenances of the Scheveningen girls, in their big cloaks and their wooden clogs, and their white caps worn over middle-parted straight hair and kept in position with knobs of real or imitation gold—even they light up very quickly and reveal an engaging nature behind an unpromising front.

The Hague keeps up its village character by not having yet decided what it will call itself. Officially it is known as "'s Gravenhage." Literally this means "the Count's Hedge," in allusion to the early times, when there was a hunting enclosure of the Counts of Holland here. At the station, however, and in the time tables the place is called "Den Haag." Rather confusing to the foreigner, but not more so than the habit which prevails in the capital of keeping all unofficial clocks and watches twenty minutes fast. When it is noon at the railway station and in the post office, it is 12-20 in the streets, shops, and hotels. However, one must be thankful that the "local time," as they call it, is not twenty minutes slow.

The village aspect of the Dutch capital was impressed upon me the other day when I paid a visit to the Burgomaster or Lord Mayor. I sent my card in, and was at once invited to enter the mayoral parlour, where I found the head of the municipality, quite alone, reading a book. It was lucky for me that he had so little demand upon his time, since it gave me the chance of a long and interesting chat with a singulary charming man. But, naturally, I could not help contrasting his leisured case with the lives of violent activity and hurried, never-ceasing engagements which are the lot of the chief magistrates of other capilals. And then, coming away from the town hall, I passed a funeral. The hearse, heavily drafted with black, was driven by an odd figure in a voluminous cloak and a seventeenth-century sombrero hat in silk. The village undertaker, of course!

Someone has compared The Hague to "Versailles before the French Revolution." That is scarcely apt, I think. But as I loiter through its crowded, narrow streets and by the side of its sleepy canals; as I rejoice in the sunlight on its ripe, red-brick building and tiled roofs; as I wander beneath its sheds, alleys and among its spacious, quiet "pleins or squares, I feel stealing over me a sense of restfulness an old-world quietude, rare indeed in these noisy, scurrying times. The Hague, as befits the home of the famous, though futile, Conference, is one of the last haunts of the Spirits of Peace.

VICE-ADMIRAL Coerper, speaking at a native gathering at Apia, explained that he had been sent by the Kaiser with a powerful ship to protect the loyal friendly Samoans, but he would not hesitate to use arms against those opposed to the orders of the Government with rebellious intent. The speech made a marked impression on the natives. King Matsafa visited the war ship, and welcomed the warships in his own name and on behalf of the Samoans.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TO-DAY'S FASHION.

The soft brownish tint know as "pain bis"
pushed its way to the front so industriously
there seems more than a likelihood that it will
time eclipse the favourite tone of grey, which h
never been surperseded during the spring. Apparent
there is only one colour which the couturiere adm
as a satisfactory alliance with this curious brow
bread shade, and this is blue in the soft vieux to
which one sees on luxurious Japanese a
Chinese broderies, and which are still keepi
a secure hold upon the world of fashion. Etami
cashmere, and shantung, are all produced alike
pain bis, the gowns being most frequently of t
Princess description, with smooth unwrinkled s
face over the bust and waist, being broken j
below the hips by a band of embroidery in s
shaded brown and blue silks, from below which f
a very full jupe put into deep pleats under
broderie. This method of commencing the fuln
of the jupe below the hips gives a great deal
elegance to the figure, and has the effect of maki
it look considerably slighter than it really is.

VOGUE FOR SPANISH LACE.

The rumour that the wide scarf which pla
such an all-important part last summer is to
laid once again on the shelf will certainly not sta
water in face of the beautiful examples which h
been prepared this year. Spanish lace, in
wonderful pearly tone, which is becoming alike
blondes and brunettes, will lead the van, the n
Spanish lace scarves being almost as wide as sha
while in place of the plain chiffon or crepe de ch
scarf there have risen up the most richly emb
dered examples in fine net, bordered with exq
designs in silk and thread. A black net sc
showered with darned silver pois had a love
border of clematis carried all round, worked o
in silver thread, while numbers of these new scar
are besides edged with deep fringe in the same t
as the broderie.

RETURN TO FAVOUR OF THE FICHU.

Another delightful revival to a style we h
almost forgotten during the ultra-Directoire perio
that of fichu. Instead of the frill which formed
almost inevitable finish to the Marie Antoin
fichu, a fold of satin is introduced in s
soft "vieux ton" or in aluminium or silver tis
with not infrequently a thick fringe as a fin
The folds of the fichu, which, like the scarf,
more often than not carried out in net,
imprisoned under a huge single blossom in front
the more popular market bouquet, and beneath
fichu the corsage of the evening gown is long
pointed, with a great many close pleats which
are put in over the hips.

MILL LIFE IN JAPAN.

The Working Conditions Described.

Mr. S. Yamanobe read an interesting paper
"Life in a Japanese Cotton Mill" before
members of the Textile Society in the Manche
School of Technology the other day.

Mr. Yamanobe said: There is a great differe
in the methods of working English and Japa
mills. The manager of a Japanese mill has m
to contend with than an English manager.
has not only to attend to the buying of cotton
the selling of yarn. He has also the hous
feeding, doctoring, and organising of his workpeo
In order to get our workpeople we have to se
kind of agent to collect operatives from all
Japan. The agent receives from the company
certain price for each operative supplied to th
The agents seek the help of private employm
agencies who are not always as "straight" as
might be.

When we get the required number of operat
they have no place to stay. Besides this the
the danger that we might lose the girls after all
difficulties and the expense we have been put
Because when girls of a mill go to town to do sh
ping or to amuse themselves, abduction often oc
The ageusts sent by other companies to get mill
wait and offer the girls better conditions elsew
This matter has come before the Japanese Co
Spinners' Association, but it still exists. Cons
ently we have to keep the operative in a sp
home, the girls in one quarter, the men in ano
There are fewer male operatives than females.
numbers in a 52,000-ring spinning mill with
looms would work out something as follows:—
Operatives living in quarters: Male, 150; fe
2,500. (2) Operatives who come to mill from ho
Male, 600; female, 750.

We let the girls go out of quarters at every hol
but always well looked after. In the summer
when there are epidemics, we keep them in qua
altogether. Then we have to amuse and ent
them, for which purpose we have a music-ha
the girls' quarters, and we employ comedians, jugg
bioscopes, and so on. We give them, too, lec
and instructions in hygiene by means of la
slides. Some time in spring or autumn we for
excursion party, and visit a famous place,
picnic party and amuse them with all kinds
sports. Hospitals are provided by the owners
their sick and injured people. And private sch
are also provided for the children of the ma
people. We give them moral instruc
and teach them simple arithmetic, wri
reading, sewing &c. This is advantageous to
sides. The advantage to the company is that w
these girls get home after their three years' eng
ment their parents are quite pleased with t
cleverness, and tell it to their neighbours. Then
neighbours send their daughters or sons to the

For the workpeople who have families the comp
supply houses rent free, but the operatives
alow local rate. The girls and men in quarters
for their board to the company and this amounts
about one-half of their wages. We led the girl
home in the summer-time on the birthday of B
dha as they are mostly Buddhists, and at that t
they enjoy themselves at home, as you do at Ch
mas, and also sometimes we allow the operat
parents to come to the mill and see their daught
We give them their expenses.

We have a co-operative stores. The company
so much capital down, and we sell the daily ne
sities to the operatives at low prices. We have
an organisation for the working people themsel
Every member pays one day's wages a month,
the company also give an equal amount of mo
and keep this as a capital to help those who h
met with accidents or are ill over three days.
some mills they give old age pensions and hom
for old workpeople. There is a Japanese Cott
Spinners' Association, but there is not any kind
a trade union for the operatives themselves, as y
have in England. I am quite sure there w
be some in the near future, but the operatives the
selves do not find it a necessity at present. It see
to me they are quite content with their conditio
and fortunately we have never had any mill stri
though there have been very serious strikes in oth
branches of industry.

Generally there are two sets of workpeople, as
work day and night, so that we require double t
number of hands in our mills. Day workers st
at 6 a.m., and after twelve hours' work they chan
again with the night operatives. The shifts chan
places once a week in some mills and every ten d
in others. It is on this day that the cleaning
machinery is done. The operatives have a holid
every changing day. Japanese mills are t
working day and night seven days a week, twen
four hours a day, excepting on changing days. Th
is no stoppage for meals, as the operatives go
batches to the dining-room on the mill premis
which is provied by the company. Those who l
in quarters are supplied with their meals by
firm, but those who do not live in quarters br
their own food and take it in the dining-room.
some mills where there is no dining-room
meals are eaten at the side of the machines in t
Smoking is also allowed in the dining-room, and
is indulged in by both men and women. It is q
common to find pipes and tobacco on the mach
attended by girls. The dress of the operatives is
"kimono," with specially adapted sleeves, so
they shall not catch in the machinery.

After going at some length into the question
wages, the lecturer summed up as follows:—

In English mills the girl attending 600 spind
in a speed frame gets 17s. a week of fifty-six work
hours. This works out at 3s. 4d. per day.
Japanese mills we require three girls for 600 spi
les at a cost for the three of 2s. 1d. a day.
Japanese male operatives get 50 sen, i. e., 1s,
day, or 30s. a month. His expenses if married
26s. per month; 6s. for house and 20s. for food
clothing. As the wife has generally some pri
occupation, they can therefore live very comfortab

BY THE WAY.

THE BLESSED AMATEUR.

A heading "The Ideal Shakespearean Festival" aroused lively anticipations, and we studied the "Times" leader which followed in the hope of discovering a solution of a dramatic problem. We cannot say we are convinced. The "Times" gives the assurance in the most authoritative way that the best way of appreciating Shakespeare or any other author is to act him—not to see him acted, but to take a part oneself. "No unjust aspersion is cast on the workman's intelligence or knowledge of life by saying that Shakespeare at his simplest is too hard for him, because Shakespeare and he are strangers; while, to the workman who has attempted to act, however humbly, the smallest Shakespearean part, the attempt, repeated at a series of rehearsals, will have given more insight into the author's meaning and a more valuable gift of information than any course of lectures or visits to professional performances." Moreover, the "Times" declares that acting, like love, gives a man an interest in himself. "The result of pretending to be some one else is inevitably to reveal to him that he has an existence, a personality, of his own." This sounds very pretty, but we doubt its truth. For one thing, actors are by no means the most intelligent students of Shakespeare; and for another thing, they have no more consciousness of their own existence and personality than a scene-shifter. Amateur acting is valuable because it induces an interest in the theatre and thereby broadens a man's horizon, but if the interest is there better results can be gained from intelligent study of a play, both in the theatre and the study, than from repetition of the mere words—for that is too often the extent of amateur acting. Besides, what an ideal is this to set before the world! As we cannot all act, seeing that there must be some spectators, to insist on acting as the only adequate way of understanding Shakespeare is to cut most men entirely off from participation in the ideal.

THE REPENTANT MOTOR.

Many Londoners are familiar with the sight of a big white motor, a red cross on either side the only note of colour, for though up till now it has been unique the motor-ambulance has accomplished an immense amount of work at a high rate of speed. Stationed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it has had the whole of the City to attend to, and its record of an average of less than four minutes to reach the scene of the accident is nothing short of marvellous. Still, it is preposterous that the City of London should be provided with but one of these ministering angels. The old system of a policeman and a cab to conduct the patient to the nearest hospital is too casual and too amateurish for such an age and such a corporation, and in New York every hospital has its well-equipped ambulance. It will not, therefore be excessive if London possesses another of these necessities. We are glad that the Police Committee has realised the good work done by the old van, and we commend its attention to this most important factor in public protection. Whether there is sufficient danger to call for a third car we leave to the judgment of the Committee. For the present let us remember the new one at Bishopsgate, and be grateful accordingly.

OUT OF THE WORLD.

It is not given to many men to share the example of Rip van Winkle. An English mining prospector has just shown that the feat is possible. He has arrived in New York after fourteen years' hunting for gold in the Arizona deserts. His existence had been hermit-like. On arriving in civilisation he asked after the health of Queen Victoria. He started wildly when he saw a motor-car. The name Roosevelt meant nothing to him. Of the Russo-Japanese and Spanish-American wars he knew nothing, and was able to cheer the result without having participated in the melancholy of England's fight with the Boers. Nothing could remind us more forcibly of what a lot has happened in fourteen years. Coming suddenly on the new world, this modern Rip van Winkle declined to believe in wireless telegraphy—he had not received the education in scientific marvels which enables other men to be prepared for anything science can spring upon them. Nevertheless, he has managed to live without knowledge of the world's hurry. In this also his experience is valuable to the rest of us. It shows that news is not essential to life.

HOLIDAY MANNERS.

It is good to have the authority of the Stratford magistrates for belief in the improvement of Bank Holiday manners. Only 322 Bank Holiday charges were dealt with in the vast district extending from Kingston to Stratford. This in spite of the weather, which was of a kind that might have disposed to drunkenness and uproarious behaviour. The chairman of the Stratford Bench was justified in saying that people are behaving themselves much better than they used to do. There is a saner idea of enjoyment and a healthier acceptance of the means. Much of the change is probably owing to the facilities for Bank Holiday travelling; but we should be blind if we failed to notice a general improvement in the habits of the people. Bank Holiday is kept more sensibly not only in London but throughout the country. It is the happiest of changes. It redeems Bank Holiday from the reproaches which used to be cast.

COMING EVENTS.

"Two clubs, some old balls, and the cool of an evening in spring." These are the ingredients of "almost complete happiness" for the true golfing enthusiast, so we learn from an article in the "Times" on the beginning of the golfing season. It is a pleasant picture thus conjured up which fits with our after-holiday mood and our reminiscence of holiday weather, though it improves in our mind the occasion of the Daylight Saving Bill. But there is more, both in the "Times" article and its opportunity, than this agreeable notion of evening practice on adjacent links and of a tee shot that is lengthened along with the days. For this memorable Easter does finally divide the seasons. We have really passed out of winter. Even if the "neiges d' antan" return they cannot obliterate the the summer sunshine we have had. And the season of outdoor sports has come round again. Already we talk a little cricket, we consider the chances of lawn-tennis, we wonder whether the May-fly will come up in due season, and—and the amateur golf championship will be on us in a month's time. "Diffugere nives; redeunt jam gramina campis," Hurrah!

DAYLIGHT IN SCOTLAND.

Professor Milne draws a heartrending picture of the sufferings of the North Country workman when the Daylight Saving Bill becomes law. Why he of all men should suffer is not explained. However the poor man getting up an hour nearer sunrise stumbles about in the dark, and with this and "his asthama" wakes everybody up. He has had an hour less sleep than of old, and goes to his work drowsy and inefficient, running the risk of bronchial troubles owing to the spring frosts—all this because some interfering people "want to imagine things." any more than the man imagines things who goes to his office earlier on Saturday morning in order to get away early in the after noon. Rather does the Professor imagine vain troubles for his asthmatic workman. A factory drawing its hands from the near neighbourhood can fix its own hours and act independently of trains. A Scottish factory now beginning work at six could, under the new regime, alter its hour to seven o' clock. And if it did not there would be no docking of the hours of sleep. Mankind goes to bed by the clock, not by the sun. As for "domestic irritation" there would be no consciousness of any change at all after the clock had once been put forward on that third Sunday in April. "Scots wha hae" suffered under the present regime should welcome the Bill.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SEEDLESS FRUITS.

Considering the obvious advantages of seedless fruits it is somewhat strange that fruit growers have not turned their attention more definitely to their production. The few which are known seem to have appeared as chance seedlings rather than as the result of deliberate effort on the part of growers. Among these may be mentioned a variety of the common barberry. The fruit of the wild barberry has long been known to have a pleasant acid flavour, and to make an acceptable preserve. One great disadvantage was the large size of the seed in proportion to the fruit. The seedless variety which is mentioned by Hogg, the writer on fruit trees, should be worth growing in our gardens.

EDIBLE BARBERRIES.

The common barberry (berberies vulgaris) is the only one growing wild in this country, where it is, indeed, the only representative of the barberry order. Other species, however, which are quite hardy, have edible fruits. A writer in the "Field" describes one which is known in America as mahonia, or Oregon grapes. It is largely used in Oregon for making wine, as well as for tarts, jellies, etc. This is berberis aquifolium, and it has been largely planted in England as a shelter and food for pleasants. Its value as a fruit has not been tested in this country. The Box-leaved barberry (berberis buxifolia), a Chilian species perfectly hardy in this country, has also been used for tarts and preserves.

A HONEY TREE.

A tree which deserves to be more largerly grown is the Japanese species known as the "Pagoda tree" Although it has been grown in this country for 150 years, it is far from common. Its clusters of white pea-like flowers are produced from August to October, and contain abundance of honey. The more extensive planting of the tree is therefore of interest to bee-keepers Two large pagoda trees may be seen in Kew Gardens. It has the remarkable and valuable property that in dry and hot seasons, when the leaves of other trees grow paler, its foliage assumes a darker green. It is found to grow well in London. A correspondent of the "Field" gives an interesting note on the pagoda tree.

EARTHSHINE ON THE MOON.

That the earth must shine on the moon even as the moon shines on the earth is obvious. To detect this light from the earth on the lunar surface and to scientifically prove its existence is another matter. It is interesting to find that a recent number of a French astronomical paper contains two photographs of parts of the moon illuminated by earth light. They were taken by M. Quenisset at the Juvisy Observatory.

PREVAILING WINDS IN ANTARCTIC.

In the reports of the recent Antarctic expedition frequent allusion is made to the prevailing southerly winds and blizzards. The fact that these winds continue to within such a short distance of the South Pole throws doubt on the view that a great anti-cyclonic area lies over the region. If such were the case light variable breezes might rather be expected so near the Pole.

ANTARCTIC COAL AND LIMESTONE.

The occurences of coal and limestone in South Polar regions has been generally assumed to indicate the former existence there of a warm or even tropical climate. It would be well, however, to suspend our judgment on this point until further details are to hand as to the fossils found in the strata. For it is to be remembered that coal and limestone can both be formed in temperate, or even cold regions.

FROZEN ROTIFERS.

The zoologists of the Shackleton expedition furnish us with fresh proof of the tenacity of life possessed by those curious organisms the rotifers. It has been known for long that they can be dried, and after being kept for months revive on being moistened. They abound in the Antarctic where they run the risk of being frequently frozen. It appears that they can stand this also. Some, indeed, after being frozen for three years, revived on being thawed.

OR WEST.

At the same time the return trade winds setting out from the Equator at considerable heights become south-west surface winds in our latitude. This south-west tendency is strengthened by the movement of the air towards low-pressure Arctic regions; which the rotation of the earth converts into south-west winds. In the spring our country is the battle ground between the east and west.

WHY THE WEST IS BETTER.

A glance at the map shows why the west should be for us a healthier wind than the east. It has come over a great expanse of the warm waters of the Atlantic and absorbed ozone and moisture. So it comes laden with health and refreshing showers. The east has come from a cold, dry region, over a a great expanse of inhabited country. So it is dry and parching and probably microbe-laden,

FOSSIL TSETSE FLY.

The tsetse fly, now so well-known as the carrier of disease germs, is of respectable antiquity. Professor Cockerell writes to "Nature" to record its appearance in the Miocene shales of Florissant, Colorado. This is indeed, the second species found in the same strata, Professor Cockrell having recorded a previous find in 1907.

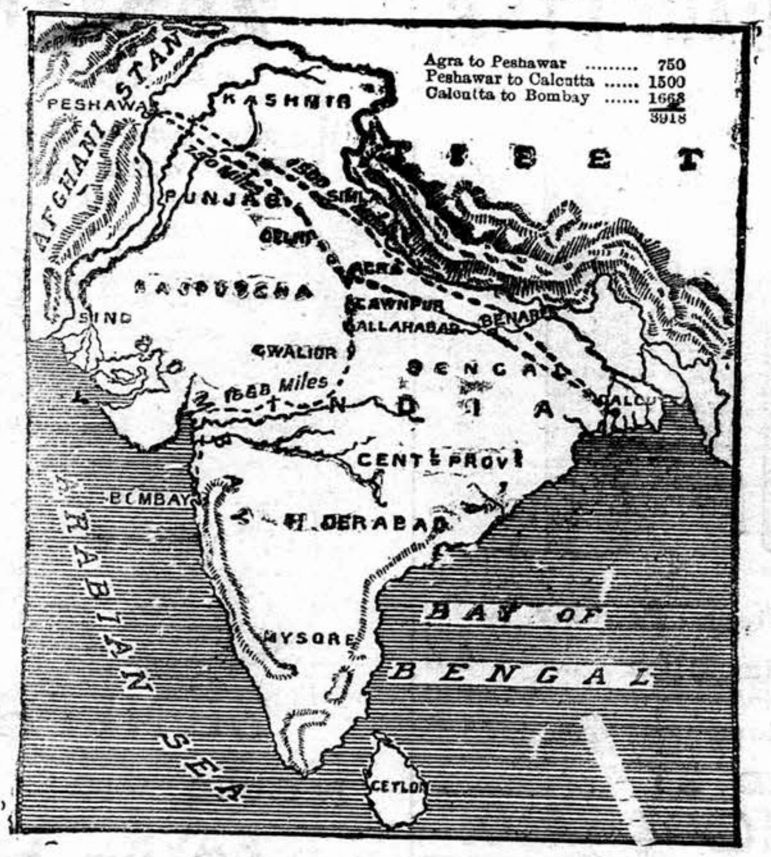
EAST WINDS.

The reason of the prevalence of east winds at this season is revealed by a glance at a map of the world with isobars for the winter half-year. Such a map shows a very large area of high pressure over Central Asia. This is due largely to the cold and dryness of the air at this season. Cold, dry air streams out of this area in all directions. It comes to us as east wind, and to Japan as a west. Blowing over India it gives the dry north-east monsoon.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TURBINES.

The fact that the British Government has ordered an American turbine for one of its new high-speed cruisers says the "Scientific American" will afford an opportunity for a test of the two leading types of marine turbines, the Parsons and Curtis, similar to that which was made last summer, in the trials of our scout cruisers "Chester" and "Salem"—a contest which is to be repeated in the forthcoming long-distance trials of these ships. Because of the early start and brilliant record of the Parsons marine turbine the American type, as designed by Curtis, has a severe handicap to overcome. Therefore, the fact that it should have equaled, and in some respects excelled, the Parsons turbine in the very first comparative test that was made, must be regarded as significant; and the decision of the British Government to give the American type a trial was prompted, no doubt, by the excellent results obtained by the turbines of the "Salem." In speed and in steam and fuel economy, the two types of turbines showed approximately the same results; but in convenience of operation the advantage lay strongly with the American type. The Parsons turbines cannot be reversed, the Curtis can; and the former must include a special turbine for driving the ship astern. For ships of large power the Parsons must use six turbines, four shafts, and four propellers. The Curtis gives the same results with two turbines, two shafts, and two propellers. To secure the best results on four shafts, the propellers must be small and must be run at very high speed, and there is a resulting vibration which is very disturbing to the gunner. With the power developed in two shafts, the propellers may be larger; they can be run at a lower rate of revolution; superior propeller efficiency is obtained; and the vibration, as was proved in the trials of the "Salem," is practically negligible—so much so as to win the enthusiastic comments of the naval officers who were on board at the trial. The American type of turbine is now being tested in a British cruiser; in the latest Japanese "Dreadnought" battleships and cruisers; and in the "North Dakota," one of the American "Dreadnoughts." The determination of the relative all-round efficiency of these two leading representatives of the new type of motive power will afford one of the most interesting competitions in the history of steam engineering.

Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.



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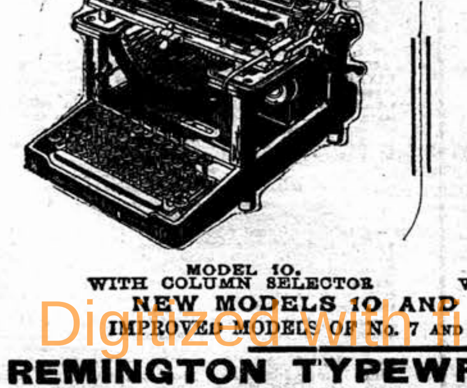

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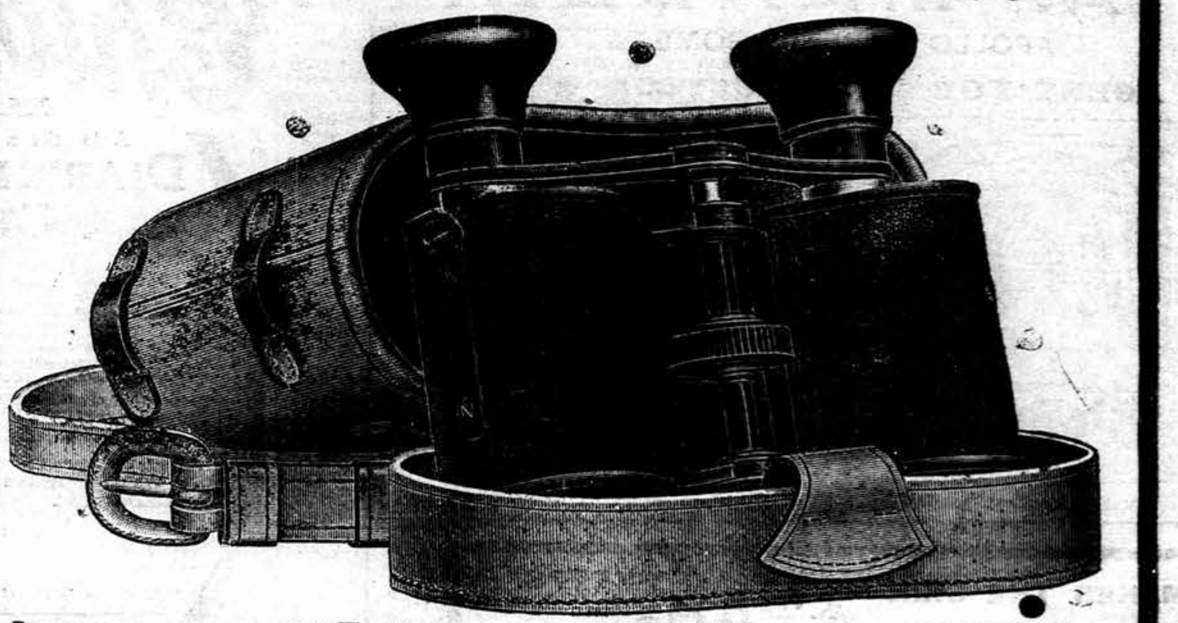

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"KING PATAUD."

Organiser of Strikes.

It is often asserted that the circumstance creates the man, and Emile Pataud, who until a couple of years ago was quite unknown outside the ranks of his fellow-workmen, the Paris electricians, has been brought prominently into the public eye be the special circumstances arising out of the profound political evolution that is now going on in France.

M. Pataud, the dictator in the present labour crisis in France, may be described as a type of the quick-witted, deft-handed Parisian artisan, into whose character there enters a spirit of irreverence—especially towards persons in high positions and established institutions—curiously mingled with a keen and instinctive grasp of political questions, and a love of the theatre . . . and of things theatrical.

In appearance Emile Pataud is a well-set-up, somewhat tall, stoutly built, dark-featured man of about thirty-five. A pair of quick, intelligent brown eyes correct otherwise commonplace features. He wears luxuriant dark moustaches, and his closely-cropped bullet head is covered by a broad-brimmed soft felt hat. His whole appearance conveys an impression of brutal, almost ferocious energy, mingled with a certain careless, good-humoured, easy-going manner that makes a strange mixture. He has lost several of his teeth, so that when he speaks his words are accompanied by a whistling sound that is rather surprising until one knows the cause.

Pataud was born in Paris; he served his apprenticeship in a well-known machine shop, where he was noted as a most intelligent operative. When the time came for him to undergo his military service he chose the Navy, and was sent to Cherbourg, where he was drafted as a mechanician into the engineers' department, and for the best part of four years he was, at sea in the engine-rooms of various warships. On returning to Paris he secured employment in one of the electric lighting companies, and here again quickly became noted by his foremen as an intelligent, able, and laborious workman. He rose to earn the highest scale of pay to which an electrician can attain.

At that time there were two electricians unions in Paris, and M. Pataud naturally belonged to one of them; he brought himself into notice with his fellows by his intelligent remarks at the occasional meetings of the union, and four years ago his comrades elected him their secretary. M. Pataud immediately began to show his capacity for organisation by bringing about the amalgamation of the two existing unions and welding them into one well-organised body. A strike fund was established to which every member was obliged to contribute, and a permanent strike committee was formed, the names being kept secret to avoid reprisals from the employers. All this passed unnoticed, but one fine day a couple of years ago M. Pataud played his first card.

The electricians had several times asked for a scale of pay more in harmony with the substantial profits which the electric lighting companies were making out of the consumer by virtue of the municipal charter they held. The companies had always refused their men's request, but on a certain morning Pataud called his strike committee together and said, "I think we may now ask for a rise with some chance of getting it." Off went a delegation to the directors of the various companies, but a peremptory refusal was the result, with a threat that the leaders in such an agitation might be dismissed if this sort of thing continued.

The next evening, to everybody's utter astonishment, Paris was in darkness, and there was no electric motive power. Not a single electrician had reported for duty. Twenty-four hours later the strikers won "hands down," the companies acceding to all their demands.

PATAUD THE STRATEGIST.

Needless to say, M. Pataud's reputation as a working man's tactician and his influence with his fellow electricians went up with a bound, and for the first time the general public heard of his name and ironically began to refer to him as "Le Roi Pataud."

Until then the Labour leaders had not paid much attention to the Secretary of the Electricians' Union. Now, however, he came in for a great deal of notice, his tactics were admired. Other unions began to imitate them—always, said Pataud, keep the "enemy"—to wit, the employer, the capitalist—in ignorance of your intentions and always take him by surprise. Then came Pataud's crowning glory from the electricians' standpoint. The clerks, inspectors, collectors, and generally the non-technical employes of the electric lighting and power companies formed a separate union, but it was, so to speak, an association of black-coated and tall-hatted men who could have little in common with the workmen. Pataud set to work to bring about an understanding between the electricians and the employes, and he succeeded so well that by following his advice the employes secured a general increase in salary without any necessity for a strike, and now the employes work hand in hand with the electricians, and would immediately "go out" with them should the necessity again arise.

It was Pataud, too, who one day held a mass meeting at the Paris Labour Exchange under the very nose of M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, and in spite of his prohibition. The police had turned off the lights and held the place in force. Moreover, they had locked and bolted the great meeting hall, but naturally it never occurred to them to prevent the union officials from proceeding to their various officers in the building. There are 120 of these officers all overlooking a courtyard, and there at night, to the light of hundreds of Chinese lanterns, 600 delegates held their meeting from the 120 windows, with the police looking on astonished below.

Pataud has his office on the fifth floor of the Labour Exchange. It is a plainly furnished little room pasted with various placards and appeals to trade unions. Pataud's salary is £156 per annum, or [illegible] as an electrician, exactly the amount he was earning [illegible] Paris newspaper and when recently a well-known [illegible] paid him £6 for an article he promptly paid the amount into the "strike fund."

Recently Pataud was elected to be a "prud' homme," or magistrate, whose business it is to settle disputes between employers and employed. Though elected as a representative of the "employed," he has the reputation of being fair in his decisions, and if he thinks an "employee" who is pleading has not a good case he does not hesitate to tell him so in a friendly way.

His manner of handling a crowd is interesting. His language is generally moderate but always tinged with that curious "blague" and scoffing banter which is so characteristic of the Paris workman. Although by no means a brilliant speaker, he invariably succeeds in finding some phrase, some point, that will interest and amuse his audience, and once he feels he has got the crowd with him his native satire and ironical "blague" (or humbug) gets full play.

Such is Pataud, a born leader of crowds, a tactician by intuition, a good-humoured cynic. He himself says he expects to spend a few years in prison, for in the issue between Pataud and Parliament, which he wants to overthrow, there is little doubt as to the course French justice will take.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

AND HOW MANY MORE?

THE "MADRAS STANDARD."—The Government itself is British and yet the non-official Anglo-Indians in India want their claims separately recognised not in proportion to their number but in view of their prestige as members of the ruling community. Not to be outdone in the race the Eurasians also have begun to make themselves heard on the questions of their separate political interests and the necessity for separate representation. They will, of course, have the sympathy and active support of their European patrons and benefactors. If Mahomedans, non-official Europeans and Eurasians are to have the privilege of separate representation, the Indian Christians will be justified in making the same demand. Then will come the turn of the Parsees, the Jains, the Buddhists, the Jews, and others, who have all separate interests which, they will assert, and rightly too, cannot be safeguarded and promoted without effective separate representation. Why, in the Hindu community itself there are sects innumerable, which are not connected with one another by any tangible bond of religious sentiment. Apart from the Hindus divided and sub-divided into numerous sects there are Brahmos, Arya Samajists, Sikhs, Theosophists and so on. And it may be that Europeans themselves may claim separate representation on the ground of theis denominational differences or because of their being Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen and Irishmen. If the principal underlying all these demands is conceded the measure of reform which is shortly to be introduced will have produced a confusion of clamorous interests—which will be detrimental to the trust and best interests of India. We wait to see what Lord Morley and Lord Minto intend to do in the matter; for, upon what they do, will depend the future progress, happiness, and contentment of the people of India.

MAHOMEDAN QUESTION.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH":—Mahomedan affairs occupy public attention in no less than three different countries, at the present moment, Turkey, Russia and India, though in this country, happily, there is no disorder, nothing of a violent nature, in connection with the fight which is being waged for the recognition of just Mahomedan demands and the fulfilment of promises made which a weak and yielding Government is endeavouring to evade, but none the less a strong determination is apparent amongst Mahomedans to resist to the bitter end this attempt to cheat them of their rights and to place them under Hindu domination.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN SIND.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the desire of the people of the principal towns in Sind and especially on the part of the Amil community for social progress and reform. And there can be no two opinions as to the value of the work that is being done on these lines by the leaders of thought in the Province. Such events as the late Social Conference must be productive of good even if they do not eventuate immediately in any radical changes. We learn with satisfaction that the lot of Hindu widow in Sind is not so bad as elsewhere, still we fear it is not a very happy one and the value of the abolition of the prohibition to widows to remarry would lie very largely in that it would carry with it the removeal of other disabilities and hardships which fall to her share when the other members of the household are cruel or unsympathetic.

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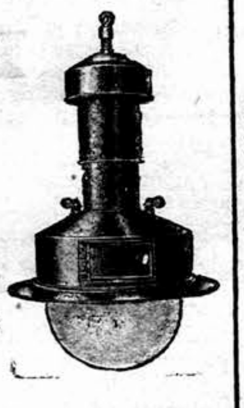

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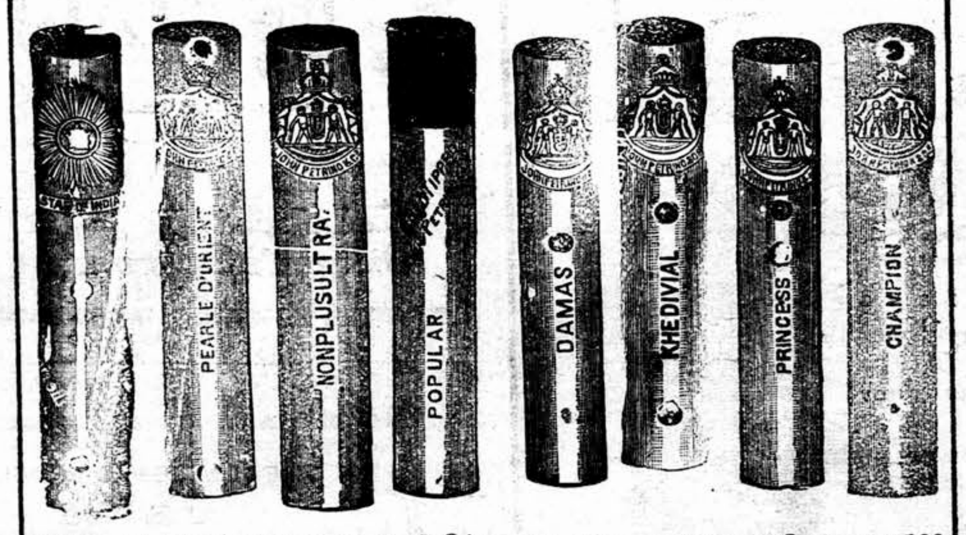

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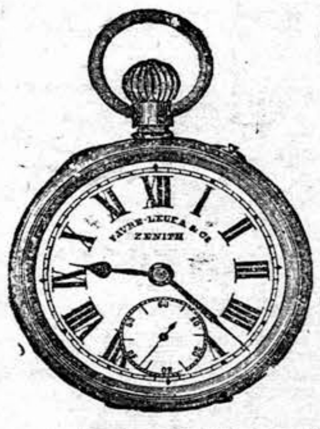

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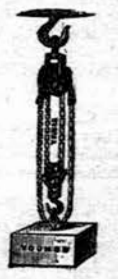

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